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TIME



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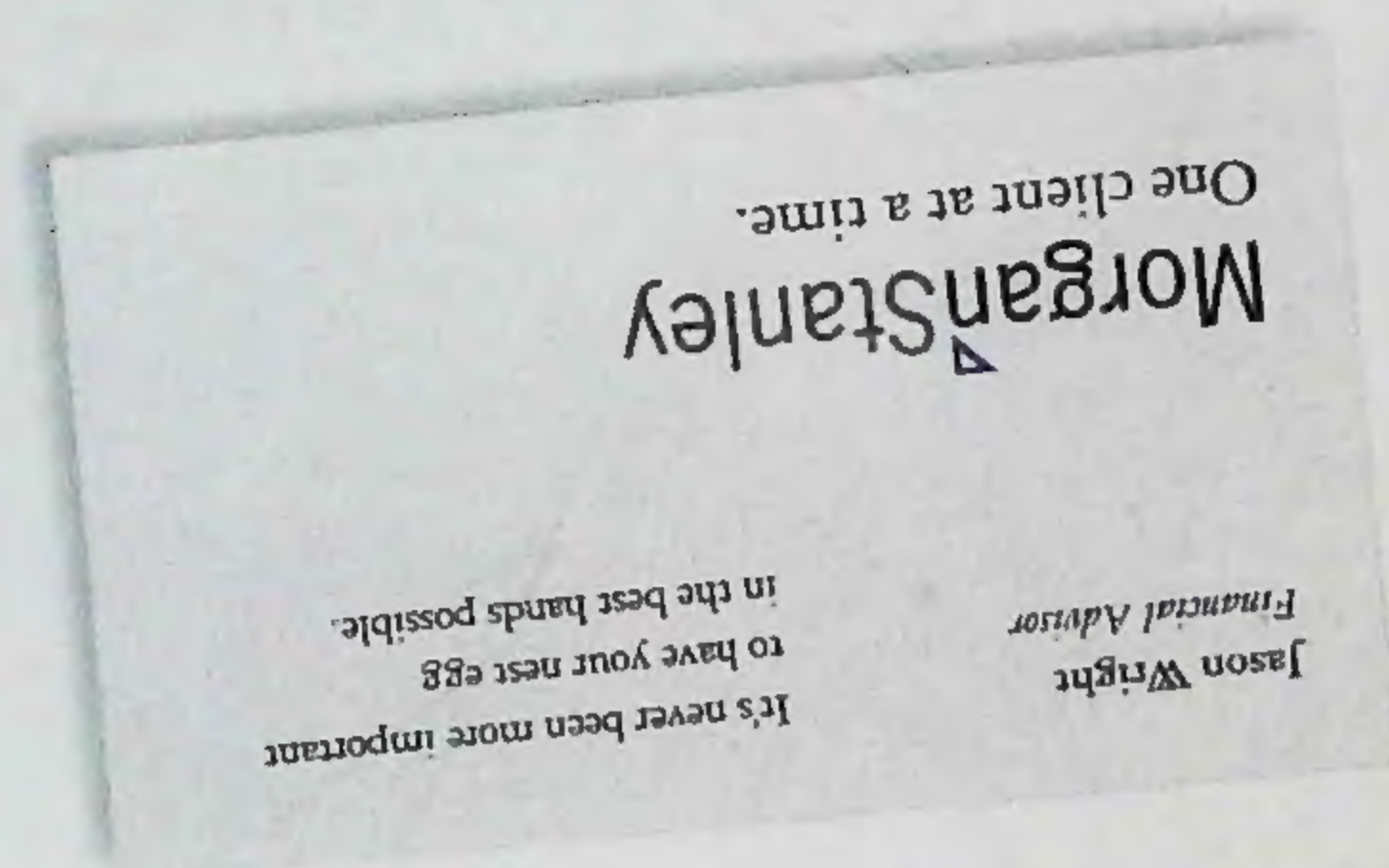
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COVER: Photo-Illustration by Arthur Hochstein. Digital imaging by Ed Gabel. Baby by Penny Gentieu
INSET: Brooks Kraft—Gamma for TIME

TIME (ISSN 0040-281X) is published weekly, except for two issues combined at year-end by Time Inc. Principal Office: Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020-1393. Don Logan, Chairman, CEO; Richard Atkinson, Treasurer; Robert E. McCarthy, Secretary. Periodicals postage paid at New York, New York, and at additional mailing offices. © 2002 Time Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without written permission is prohibited. TIME and the Blue Border Design are protected through trademark registration in the United States and in the foreign countries where TIME magazine circulates. A one-year subscription to TIME is \$72.24 per year. Subscribers: If the Postal Service alerts us that your magazine is undeliverable, we have no further obligation unless we receive a corrected address within two years. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to TIME, P.O. Box 30601, Tampa, Florida 33630-0601. For subscription inquiries, call Customer Service at 1-800-843-TIME between 7 a.m. and midnight E.T., Monday through Friday; 8:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. E.T., Saturday. For expedited service, call between the hours of 2:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., Tuesday through Thursday. Mailing List: We make a portion of our mailing list available to reputable firms. If you would prefer that we not include your name, please call, or write us at P.O. Box 60001, Tampa, Florida 33630, or send us an e-mail at privacy@time-customers.com.

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After a big opening night, the Expos' next game drew fewer than 5,000 fans



ANDREW FORGET/AP

LETTER FROM MONTREAL

Josh Tyrangiel

Wait Till Next Year? They Don't Have One

Abandoned by baseball, a team and its bicultural fans search for a raison d'être

EVERY TEAM IS IN FIRST place on opening day, goes an old baseball maxim. Hope and possibility abound. Unless you are a member of the impossibly hopeless Montreal Expos. Then opening day is just the first chord of a season-long funeral march. "I like to use the analogy of someone who has been told he has a terminal illness," says Expos president Tony Tavares, who prays fans will buy tickets, if only to pay their last respects.

The Expos, sickly for years, are now Team Tumor. After a decade of cheapskate owners and lousy attendance—last year they averaged a pitiful 7,935 fans per game, 24,000 below the league average—Major League Baseball tried to eliminate the Expos this past winter. But the players' union got a reprieve by filing a still unresolved grievance claiming that killing the team would vi-

olate the league's collective-bargaining agreement. That agreement has expired, and after the 2002 season, so will the Expos. In the meantime, they must play 162 games knowing that no matter what they do—win the World Series or flop—they'll be dissolved, or at best relocated, in November.

That alone makes their 2002 season one of the weirdest in baseball history. But it gets more absurd. Assuming the Expos wouldn't exist, baseball commissioner Bud Selig let owner Jeffrey Loria buy the Florida Marlins. When Loria went South, he took with him the Expos' manager, coaching staff, all the team's computers and a complete set of team uniforms—souvenirs of futility. Now the Expos are orphans, literally wards of the baseball state, property of the other 29 owners.

And treated accordingly. Three days before spring train-

ing, long after other franchises had organized their teams for the season, Selig finally hired Tavares, general manager Omar Minaya and manager Frank Robinson. Minaya, 42, who signed Sammy Sosa to his first professional contract, is young for the job, full of energy and plans to turn his Expos stint into another G.M. opportunity down the road. Robinson, a Hall of Famer, must truly love the game. He certainly has the players' respect, but hasn't made much headway with Montreal's native language. Robinson wished one of the team's Francophone beat writers "Bonne chance." "Bonne chance à vous," the writer responded. "Uh, what's that now?" It's a shame Robinson didn't get it. No manager needs luck more.



SHAWN BEST-BEULERS

Expos ex-owner Loria left with the uniforms and the manager

The Expos have sold only about 1,000 season tickets, but they lured a surprising 34,351 Montrealers to the opener. Interest may have been piqued by their first opponent: Loria's Florida Marlins. "The only reason I'm here is to tell Loria to f--- off," said Brian Defoe, one of a gaggle of teen boys who painted the letters E-X-P-O-S on their bare chests. "That, and to get on the scoreboard." He was not alone. The biggest ovation of the night came when a fan holding a LORIA SUCKS sign eluded security and danced on the Marlins' dugout. Next day only 4,771 *partisans* showed up.

Quebeckers are resigned to the Expos' fate. A culturally diverse lot, they express disappointment in distinct ways. Jeanne Lowry and Michael Lambert sat by each other in the upper deck at last week's opener. "As long as they're here, I'll root for them no matter what," said Lowry, an Expos fan whose optimism places her on the Canadian side of the French-Canadian hyphenate. "I am only here to celebrate my sadness," said Lambert. It was like eavesdropping on a conversation between Anne Murray and Jean-Paul Sartre.

Down 6-to-1, the 'Spots kept battling, and in the ninth inning broke through. Just before the season started, the Marlins traded their best reliever in what was widely seen as a Loria cost-cutting move. The bargain young fireballer brought in to seal a Florida victory ended up blowing the game, giving Expos fans a sweet victory and a sweeter irony. "For years we watched our good players get sold off to richer teams," said Lambert. "It's wonderful to see someone else have to deal with it." Reminded that his team will probably be auctioning all its players come November, Lambert sighed. "It is better than watching them do it one at a time."

"I am only here to celebrate my sadness." —MICHAEL LAMBERT, long-suffering Expos fan

Azadeh Moaveni/Northern Virginia

Just Don't Call Him "King of Kings"

Eschewing his father's excesses, a son in exile delivers a different message

THE SMARTLY DRESSED MIDDLE-AGED MAN, looking a bit like a banker, charges past rows of salad dressing and diapers in the suburban Virginia Safeway, a plastic grocery basket swinging at his side. He scans the produce section until he finds what he has come for: turnips. He examines them one by one. "Too big means the root is too tough inside, too small you've got nothing left once it's peeled," the man explains as he fills up a plastic bag and twists it closed.

monarchy, it's not about me," he says, "but about the people of Iran and their right to self-determination." He has been saying that for 20 years, and for most of the time has been ignored by all but a few die-hard monarchists. But in the past few months, Pahlavi's message has started to resonate back home. During his father's reign, there was widespread loathing of the Shah's excesses. But the current regime has so alienated many reform-minded Iranians that Pahlavi, who lives outside Washington, has

and unkempt, his well-cut suits and boundless energy send a message. "Maybe he can't save Iran," says a Tehran housewife, "but at least he leaves us some dignity."

Pahlavi is getting a better hearing on Capitol Hill and on Washington's diplomatic circuit. Until recently his case was easy to dismiss. To Islamic conservatives in Iran, he is a nightmare, while to reformists, he poses the most serious threat of all—an alternative to their milder vision of the Islamic republic.

Since Sept. 11, Pahlavi's stature has increased in Tehran and Washington. Many Iranians reacted enviously to the fall of the Taliban and the liberation of Afghan life—especially for women. Some are impressed by the rehabilitation of Mohammed Zahir Shah, the exiled Afghan King, who plans to return soon to Kabul for the first time in 29 years. In a TV broadcast last October, Pahlavi urged Iranians to demonstrate peacefully after their country's qualifying games for the World Cup. But young people poured into the streets, chanting anti-regime slogans in a fierce show of discontent. In Tehran, taxi drivers ask U.S. visitors, "When is our turn?" Diplomats in Tehran say officials now consider his popularity a threat.

Pahlavi's reputation would be sullied if he shared the Shah's famously imperious manner and tastes. (At a 1971 celebration of 2,500 years of the Persian Empire, an entire ton of Iranian caviar was consumed.) So far, the Crown Prince has avoided being tainted with the family reputation. He drives a Jeep, wears a black plastic watch and says he plans to give up caviar. He can come across as a sort of Al Gore—earnest, consciously cerebral, techie. If the prospect of an Iranian Gore sounds grim, consider the alternatives—either before 1979 or after. —With reporting by Adam Zagorin/Washington

MODEST Pahlavi drives a Jeep, wears a plastic watch and is considering giving up caviar

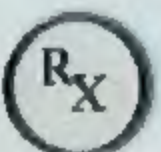

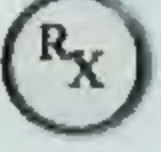
become a source of hope. From studios in Los Angeles, he makes regular broadcasts to Iran, which are watched avidly, though illegally, on satellite TV. In Iran, contact with Pahlavi is treated as a criminal offense. But in a land where people are used to seeing leaders slumped in their chairs, often unshaven

of the years since, living off his remaining savings and working full time at his larger mission. These days the Crown Prince—as he is still known to many—is the most significant symbol of external opposition to the ayatollahs' rule.

Pahlavi says he has no intention of re-establishing the monarchy, let alone adopting the titles that his father went by—King of Kings, Light of the Aryans. "It's not about the

He is on a mission. In ancient Persian medical lore, turnips are just the thing for a cold, and Reza Pahlavi's daughter Noor, 10, has a stinking one. She would be Princess Noor if her grandfather, Shah of Iran Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, had not been exiled when the ayatollahs deposed him in 1979. At the time, her father was studying to be a fighter pilot in Texas, and he has lived in the U.S. for most

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FLONASE® (fluticasone propionate) Nasal Spray, 50 mcg

For Intranasal Use Only.

The following is a brief summary only; see full prescribing information for complete product information.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: FLONASE Nasal Spray is contraindicated in patients with a hypersensitivity to any of its ingredients.

WARNINGS: The replacement of a systemic corticosteroid with a topical corticosteroid can be accompanied by signs of adrenal insufficiency, and in addition some patients may experience symptoms of withdrawal, e.g., joint and/or muscular pain, lassitude, and depression. Patients previously treated for prolonged periods with systemic corticosteroids and transferred to topical corticosteroids should be carefully monitored for acute adrenal insufficiency in response to stress. In those patients who have asthma or other clinical conditions requiring long-term systemic corticosteroid treatment, too rapid a decrease in systemic corticosteroids may cause a severe exacerbation of their symptoms.

The concomitant use of intranasal corticosteroids with other inhaled corticosteroids could increase the risk of signs or symptoms of hypercorticism and/or suppression of the HPA axis.

Patients who are on immunosuppressant drugs are more susceptible to infections than healthy individuals. Chickenpox and measles, for example, can have a more serious or even fatal course in patients on immunosuppressant doses of corticosteroids. In such patients who have not had these diseases, particular care should be taken to avoid exposure. How the dose, route, and duration of corticosteroid administration affects the risk of developing a disseminated infection is not known. The contribution of the underlying disease and/or prior corticosteroid treatment to the risk is also not known. If exposed to chickenpox, prophylaxis with varicella zoster immune globulin (VZIG) may be indicated. If exposed to measles, prophylaxis with pooled intramuscular immunoglobulin (IG) may be indicated. (See the respective package inserts for complete VZIG and IG prescribing information.) If chickenpox develops, treatment with antiviral agents may be considered.

PRECAUTIONS: **General:** Rarely, immediate hypersensitivity reactions or contact dermatitis may occur after the administration of FLONASE Nasal Spray. Rare instances of wheezing, nasal septum perforation, cataracts, glaucoma, and increased intraocular pressure have been reported following the intranasal application of corticosteroids, including fluticasone propionate.

Use of excessive doses of corticosteroids may lead to signs or symptoms of hypercorticism, suppression of HPA function, and/or reduction of growth velocity in children or teenagers. Physicians should closely follow the growth of children and adolescents taking corticosteroids, by any route, and weigh the benefits of corticosteroid therapy against the possibility of growth suppression if growth appears slowed.

Although systemic effects have been minimal with recommended doses of FLONASE Nasal Spray, potential risk increases with larger doses. Therefore, larger than recommended doses of FLONASE Nasal Spray should be avoided.

When used at higher than recommended doses, or in rare individuals at recommended doses, systemic corticosteroid effects such as hypercorticism and adrenal suppression may appear. If such changes occur, the dosage of FLONASE Nasal Spray should be discontinued slowly consistent with accepted procedures for discontinuing oral corticosteroid therapy.

In clinical studies with fluticasone propionate administered intranasally, the development of localized infections of the nose and pharynx with *Candida albicans* has occurred only rarely. When such an infection develops, it may require treatment with appropriate local therapy and discontinuation of treatment with FLONASE Nasal Spray. Patients using FLONASE Nasal Spray over several months or longer should be examined periodically for evidence of *Candida* infection or other signs of adverse effects on the nasal mucosa.

FLONASE Nasal Spray should be used with caution, if at all, in patients with active or quiescent tuberculous infection; untreated local or systemic fungal or bacterial, or systemic viral infections or parasitic infection; or ocular herpes simplex.

Because of the inhibitory effect of corticosteroids on wound healing, patients who have experienced recent nasal septal ulcers, nasal surgery, or nasal trauma should not use a nasal corticosteroid until healing has occurred.

Information for Patients: Patients being treated with FLONASE Nasal Spray should receive the following information and instructions. This information is intended to aid them in the safe and effective use of this medication. It is not a disclosure of all possible adverse or intended effects.

Patients should be warned to avoid exposure to chickenpox or measles and, if exposed, to consult their physician without delay.

Patients should use FLONASE Nasal Spray at regular intervals as directed since its effectiveness depends on its regular use. A decrease in nasal symptoms may occur as soon as 12 hours after starting therapy with FLONASE Nasal Spray. Results in several clinical trials indicate statistically significant improvement within the first day or two of treatment; however, the full benefit of FLONASE Nasal Spray may not be achieved until treatment has been administered for several days. The patient should not increase the prescribed dosage but should contact the physician if symptoms do not improve or if the condition worsens. For the proper use of the nasal spray and to attain maximum improvement, the patient should read and follow carefully the accompanying patient's instructions.

Drug Interactions: In a placebo-controlled, crossover study in 8 healthy volunteers, administration of a single dose of orally inhaled fluticasone propionate (1000 mcg, 5 times the maximum daily intranasal dose) with multiple doses of ketoconazole (200 mg) to steady state resulted in increased mean fluticasone propionate concentrations, a reduction in plasma cortisol AUC, and no effect on urinary excretion of cortisol. This interaction may be due to an inhibition of the cytochrome P450 3A4 isoenzyme system by ketoconazole, which is also the route of metabolism of fluticasone propionate. No drug interaction studies have been conducted with FLONASE Nasal Spray; however, care should be exercised when fluticasone propionate is administered with long-term ketoconazole and other known cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibitors.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility: Fluticasone propionate demonstrated no tumorigenic potential in mice at oral doses up to 1000 mcg/kg (approximately 20 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults and approximately 10 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in children on a mcg/m² basis) for 78 weeks or in rats at inhalation doses up to 57 mcg/kg (approximately 2 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults and approximately equivalent to the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in children on a mcg/m² basis) for 104 weeks.

Fluticasone propionate did not induce gene mutation in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells in vitro. No significant clastogenic effect was seen in cultured human peripheral lymphocytes in vitro or in the mouse micronucleus test when administered at high doses by the oral or subcutaneous routes. Furthermore, the compound did not delay erythrocyte production in bone marrow.

No evidence of impairment of fertility was observed in reproductive studies conducted in male and female rats at subcutaneous doses up to 50 mcg/kg (approximately 2 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis). Postnatal weight was significantly reduced at a subcutaneous dose of 50 mcg/kg.

Pregnancy, Teratogenic Effects: Pregnancy Category C. Subcutaneous studies in mice and rat at 45 and 100 mcg/kg, respectively (approximately equivalent to and 4 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis, respectively) revealed fetal toxicity characteristic of potent corticosteroid compounds, including embryonic growth retardation, omphalocele, cleft palate, and retarded cranial ossification.

In the rabbit, fetal weight reduction and cleft palate were observed at a subcutaneous dose of 4 mcg/kg (less than the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis).

However, no teratogenic effects were reported at oral doses up to 300 mcg/kg (approximately 25 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis) of fluticasone propionate to the rabbit. No fluticasone propionate was detected in the plasma in this study, consistent with the established low bioavailability following oral

BRIEF SUMMARY

SHAKE GENTLY BEFORE USE.

FLONASE® (fluticasone propionate) Nasal Spray, 50 mcg administration (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY section of full prescribing information). Fluticasone propionate crossed the placenta following oral administration of 100 mcg/kg to rats or 300 mcg/kg to rabbits (approximately 4 and 25 times, respectively, the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis). There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Fluticasone propionate should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Experience with oral corticosteroids since their introduction in pharmacologic, as opposed to physiologic, doses suggests that rodents are more prone to teratogenic effects from corticosteroids than humans. In addition, because there is a natural increase in corticosteroid production during pregnancy, most women will require a lower exogenous corticosteroid dose and many will not need corticosteroid treatment during pregnancy.

Nursing Mothers: It is not known whether fluticasone propionate is excreted in human breast milk. When inhaled fluticasone propionate was administered to rats at a subcutaneous dose of 10 mcg/kg (less than the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis), radioactivity was excreted in the milk. Because other corticosteroids are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when FLONASE Nasal Spray is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use: Five hundred (500) patients aged 4 to 11 years of age and 440 patients aged 12 to 17 years were studied in US clinical trials with fluticasone propionate nasal spray. The safety and effectiveness of FLONASE Nasal Spray in children below 4 years of age have not been established.

Oral and, to a less clear extent, inhaled and intranasal corticosteroids have been shown to have the potential to cause a reduction in growth velocity in children and adolescents with extended use. If a child or adolescent on any corticosteroid appears to have growth suppression, the possibility that they are particularly sensitive to this effect of corticosteroids should be considered (see PRECAUTIONS).

Geriatric Use: A limited number of patients above 60 years of age (n=275) have been treated with FLONASE Nasal Spray in US and non-US clinical trials. While the number of patients is too small to permit separate analysis of efficacy and safety, the adverse reactions reported in this population were similar to those reported by younger patients.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: In controlled US studies, more than 3300 patients with seasonal allergic, perennial allergic, or perennial nonallergic rhinitis received treatment with intranasal fluticasone propionate. In general, adverse reactions in clinical studies have been primarily associated with irritation of the nasal mucous membranes, and the adverse reactions were reported with approximately the same frequency by patients treated with the vehicle itself. The complaints did not usually interfere with treatment. Less than 2% of patients in clinical trials discontinued because of adverse events; this rate was similar for vehicle placebo and active comparators.

Systemic corticosteroid side effects were not reported during controlled clinical studies up to 6 months' duration with FLONASE Nasal Spray. If recommended doses are exceeded, however, or if individuals are particularly sensitive, or taking FLONASE Nasal Spray in conjunction with administration of other corticosteroids, symptoms of hypercorticism, e.g., Cushing's syndrome, could occur.

The following incidence of common adverse reactions (>3%, where incidence in fluticasone propionate-treated subjects exceeded placebo) is based upon 7 controlled clinical trials in which 536 patients (57 girls and 108 boys aged 4-11 years, 137 female and 234 male adolescents and adults) were treated with FLONASE Nasal Spray 200 mcg once daily over 2 to 4 weeks and 2 controlled clinical trials in which 246 patients (119 female and 127 male adolescents and adults) were treated with FLONASE Nasal Spray 200 mcg once daily over 6 months. Also included in the table are adverse events from 2 studies in which 167 children (45 girls and 122 boys aged 4-11 years) were treated with FLONASE Nasal Spray 100 mcg once daily for 2 to 4 weeks.

Overall Adverse Experiences With >3% Incidence on Fluticasone Propionate in Controlled Clinical Trials With FLONASE Nasal Spray in Patients >4 Years With Seasonal or Perennial Allergic Rhinitis

| Adverse Experience | Vehicle Placebo (n=758) (%) | FLONASE 100 mcg Once Daily (n=167) (%) | FLONASE 200 mcg Once Daily (n=782) (%) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Headache | 14.6 | 6.6 | 16.1 |
| Pharyngitis | 7.2 | 6.0 | 7.8 |
| Epistaxis | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.9 |
| Nasal burning/irritation | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Nausea/vomiting | 2.0 | 4.8 | 2.6 |
| Asthma symptoms | 2.9 | 7.2 | 3.3 |
| Cough | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 |

Other adverse events that occurred in <3% but ≥1% of patients and that were more common with fluticasone propionate (with uncertain relationship to treatment) included: blood in nasal mucus, runny nose, abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever, flu-like symptoms, aches and pains, dizziness, bronchitis.

Observed During Clinical Practice: In addition to adverse events reported from clinical trials, the following events have been identified during postapproval use of fluticasone propionate in clinical practice. Because they are reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, estimates of frequency cannot be made. These events have been chosen for inclusion due to either their seriousness, frequency of reporting, causal connection to fluticasone propionate, occurrence during clinical trials, or a combination of these factors.

General: Hypersensitivity reactions, including angioedema, skin rash, edema of the face and tongue, pruritus, urticaria, bronchospasm, wheezing, dyspnea, and anaphylaxis/anaphylactoid reactions, which in rare instances were severe.

Ear, Nose, and Throat: Alteration or loss of sense of taste and/or smell and, rarely, nasal septal perforation, nasal ulcer, sore throat, throat irritation and dryness, cough, hoarseness, and voice changes.

Eye: Dryness and irritation, conjunctivitis, blurred vision, glaucoma, increased intraocular pressure, and cataracts.

OVERDOSEAGE: Chronic overdosage with FLONASE Nasal Spray may result in signs/symptoms of hypercorticism (see PRECAUTIONS). Intranasal administration of 2 mg (10 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose) twice daily for 7 days to healthy human volunteers was well tolerated. Single oral doses up to 16 mg have been studied in human volunteers with no acute toxic effects reported. Repeat oral doses up to 80 mg daily for 10 days in volunteers and repeat oral doses up to 10 mg daily for 14 days in patients were well tolerated. Adverse reactions were of mild or moderate severity, and incidences were similar in active and placebo treatment groups. Acute overdosage with this dosage form is unlikely since 1 bottle of FLONASE Nasal Spray contains approximately 8 mg of fluticasone propionate.

The oral and subcutaneous median lethal doses in mice and rats were >1000 mcg/kg (>20,000 and >41,000 times, respectively, the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults and >10,000 and >20,000 times, respectively, the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in children on a mcg/m² basis).

Fluticasone propionate did not induce gene mutation in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells in vitro. No significant clastogenic effect was seen in cultured human peripheral lymphocytes in vitro or in the mouse micronucleus test when administered at high doses by the oral or subcutaneous routes. Furthermore, the compound did not delay erythrocyte production in bone marrow.

No evidence of impairment of fertility was observed in reproductive studies conducted in male and female rats at subcutaneous doses up to 50 mcg/kg (approximately 2 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis). Postnatal weight was significantly reduced at a subcutaneous dose of 50 mcg/kg.

Pregnancy, Teratogenic Effects: Pregnancy Category C. Subcutaneous studies in mice and rat at 45 and 100 mcg/kg, respectively (approximately equivalent to and 4 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis, respectively) revealed fetal toxicity characteristic of potent corticosteroid compounds, including embryonic growth retardation, omphalocele, cleft palate, and retarded cranial ossification.

In the rabbit, fetal weight reduction and cleft palate were observed at a subcutaneous dose of 4 mcg/kg (less than the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis).

However, no teratogenic effects were reported at oral doses up to 300 mcg/kg (approximately 25 times the maximum recommended daily intranasal dose in adults on a mcg/m² basis) of fluticasone propionate to the rabbit. No fluticasone propionate was detected in the plasma in this study, consistent with the established low bioavailability following oral

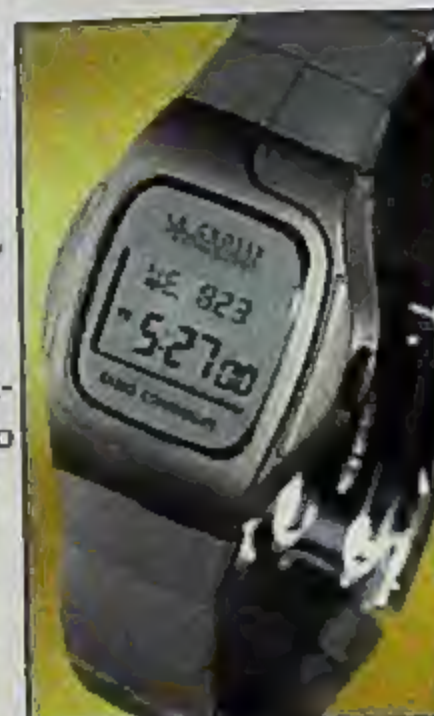
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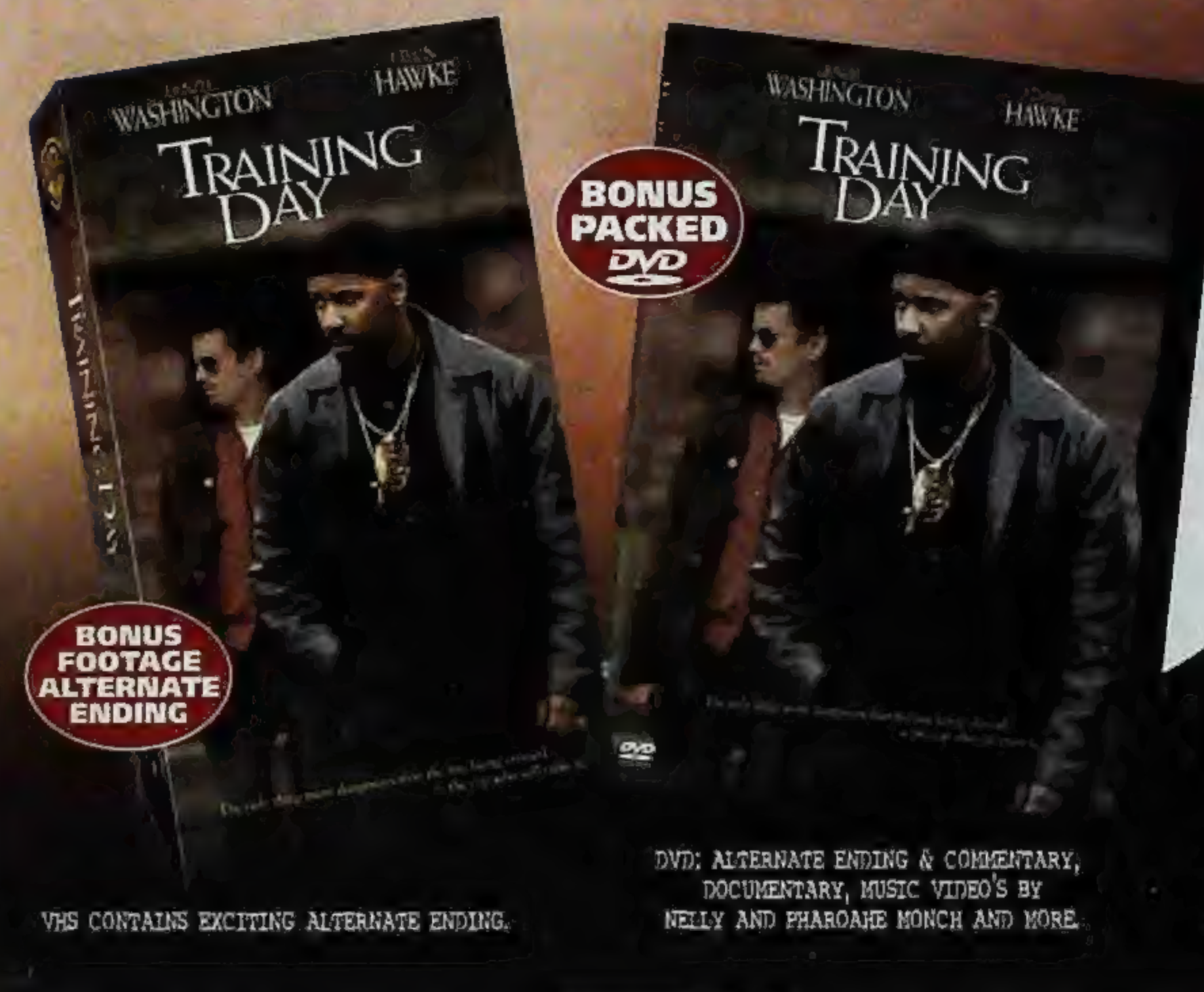
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OFFICIAL COURT SUMMARY NOTICE

WILSON ET AL. V. MASSMUTUAL, NO. D101-CV 98-02814 (N.M. DIST. CT.)

TO ALL PERSONS OR ENTITIES OR THEIR ESTATES WHO PURCHASED A LIFE OR DISABILITY INSURANCE POLICY FROM MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, MML BAY STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OR C.M. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (JOINTLY "MASSMUTUAL") AND WHO HAVE PAID, AT ANY TIME, PREMIUMS ON A SEMI-ANNUAL, QUARTERLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENT BASIS.

Please read this Notice carefully—Your rights may be affected by the settlement of this class action lawsuit.

MAIL THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO:

Claims Administrator
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Portland, Oregon 97228-6515

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING ELIGIBILITY, YOU MAY CALL THE TOLL FREE NUMBER 1-800-750-3004. THIS PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING ELIGIBILITY CAN ALSO BE FOUND AT THE WEB SITE WWW.INSURANCECLASSCLAIMS.COM.

You will receive one MassMutual Certificate for each policy for which you establish your eligibility. It is important that your documents clearly establish that you have paid premiums on an installment basis. It is not enough to establish just that you have or had a MassMutual life or disability insurance policy.

Fairness Hearing. The Court will hold a Fairness Hearing to make a final determination as to whether the proposed settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate. The Court will also consider the request for attorneys' fees and awards for Class Representatives. As a Class Member, you have the following options:

- **Participate in the settlement.** If you have not received a mailed copy of the Long Form Notice, you may nonetheless be eligible to participate in the settlement. The Long Form Notice (which you can obtain as described above) describes the precise procedure for submitting claims.
- **Object to the settlement.** The Long Form Notice describes the precise procedure for objecting to the settlement. Prior objections to the previously proposed settlement in this case are not valid for this settlement and will not be considered by the Court.
- **Exclude yourself (Opt-Out) from the settlement.** The Long Form Notice describes the precise procedure for excluding yourself from the settlement. Persons excluding themselves are not entitled to participate in the settlement. Prior requests to exclude (opt out) yourself from the previously proposed settlement in this case are not valid for this settlement and will not be considered by the Court.

IMPORTANT DATES AND DEADLINES

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Request for Exclusion (opt out) from the settlement | midnight of May 31, 2002 |
| Filing an Objection to the Settlement | midnight of May 31, 2002 |
| Request to Appear at the Fairness Hearing | midnight of May 31, 2002 |
| Fairness Hearing | |
| First Judicial District Court, County of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Courtroom of Judge Art Encinas | 9:00 a.m. on June 20, 2002 |

This Notice is only a summary. The Long Form Notice, which has a detailed description of the settlement, can be obtained as described above. Please do not contact the Court or Clerk's Office.

Dated: April 1, 2002

Clerk of the Court

If you are submitting a claim on behalf of a deceased relative, you must verify that you have the right to act on behalf of that relative.

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THIS MONTH ON PAY-PER-VIEW!

L E T T E R S



The War the U.S. Couldn't Ignore

“The Middle East crisis is a mess of a war that will probably drag on for centuries unless we take drastic diplomatic steps.”

CHARLES HAILER
Boston

MORE AMAZING THAN PRESIDENT BUSH's decision to intervene in the Middle East is his prior lack of involvement [WORLD, March 25]. It is sad that Bush decided to act because of his plans to force a show-down with Iraq. He should have been sitting at the negotiating table from the first day of his presidency. A hands-off approach to Israel and the Palestinians gets us nowhere. Peace can be achieved only through negotiations.

BRANDON NIGHTINGALE
Lawrence, Kans.

TO ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS. WILL you blockheads knock it off? Israel, you're never going to have the peace and recognition you desire until you acknowledge the right of the Palestinians to their homeland. Palestinians, you're never going to get free title to that homeland until you quit the killing and disturbing-the-peace business. It just angers the rest of the world. I'm really tired of hearing about this lunacy.

JOHN H. HAGER
Wheeling, Ill.

I TAKE ISSUE WITH YOUR STATEMENT THAT “throughout the Muslim world, sympathy for the Palestinians and antagonism toward Israel” fuel the hatred of the U.S. The root of Islamic enmity toward Israel is a hatred of a non-Islamic country that has the audacity to exist at all in a region that Arabs consider Islamic and has succeeded economically where the Arabs of pre-Israel Palestine did not. Muslim hatred of the West and the U.S. is much more complicated. Muslim monarchies and dictatorships encourage anger against the U.S. because it provides an escape valve for the rage of the populations they oppress, which otherwise might rightfully be directed at them.

JACKIE RECKSEIT
Delray Beach, Fla.

WHY IS IT O.K. FOR THE U.S. TO SHIP planes, tanks and gunships to Israel but not O.K. for Iran to ship guns and ammunition to the Palestinians?

SEBASTIAN MELMOUTH
Peoria, Ariz.

THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS IS A MESS OF A war that will probably drag on for centuries unless we take drastic diplomatic steps. Besides looking at the complex historical causes for the bloodshed, consider the present situation: each time one side attacks, the other retaliates on a greater scale. One side needs to refrain from reacting when provoked. Such a course seems simple, but when we look at the desire for revenge we in the U.S. felt after Sept. 11, we can understand that it is no small feat to accomplish.

CHARLES HAILER
Boston

THE ARAB WORLD NEEDS TO UNDERSTAND that no amount of threats or acts of terror will shift the West from its defense of Israel's right to exist. Arabs must stop using anti-Israeli feeling as a safety valve for the discontent in the Arab world's own mismanaged societies.

MARK ALAN
Los Angeles

>> Many of you felt that the scariest person in our cover photo was not the man firing his gun. “The most unsettling character is the man in the background, casually leaning against the wall with his arms crossed,” wrote a reader from Michigan. “How many people would strike that pose if a gun were being fired in front of them?” A Florida reader agreed, observing, “The person leaning nonchalantly against the wall has an almost grotesque attitude, the resigned acceptance of a checkout delay at the grocery store. This is a world I cannot comprehend.”

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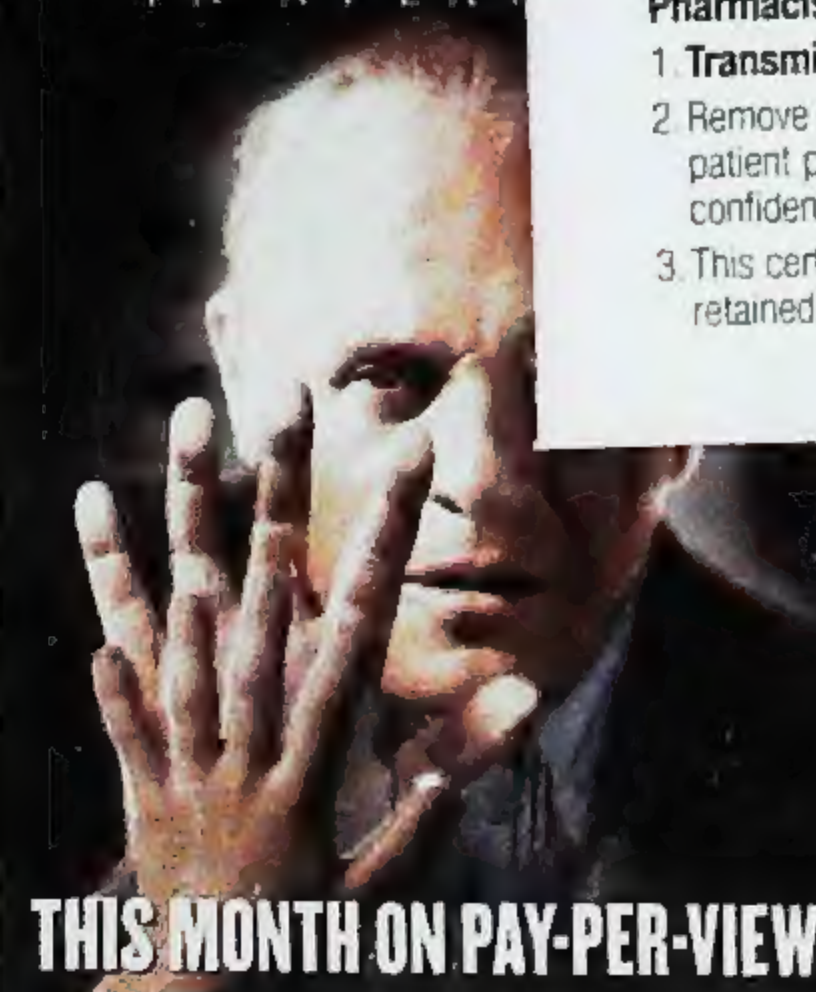


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L E T T E R S



The War the U.S. Couldn't Ignore

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Peoria, Ariz.

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This certificate is part of AstraZeneca's Free 7-Day Trial Program for NEXIUM® (esomeprazole magnesium).

To the Physician:

- In order to use this certificate, your patients will require one prescription for seven (7) free capsules of NEXIUM (20 mg or 40 mg)
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4. For assistance with this claim or rules and regulations governing the AstraZeneca Free Trial Program, please call the AdvancePCS Help Desk at 1-800-345-5413.

I certify that I have received this certificate from an eligible patient, have dispensed the NEXIUM product as indicated, and have not submitted, and will not submit, a claim for reimbursement to the patient or any third-party payor. I certify that my participation in this program is consistent with all applicable state laws and any obligation, contractual or otherwise, that I have as a pharmacy provider.

Pharmacist's Signature

Certificate expiration date on reverse side.

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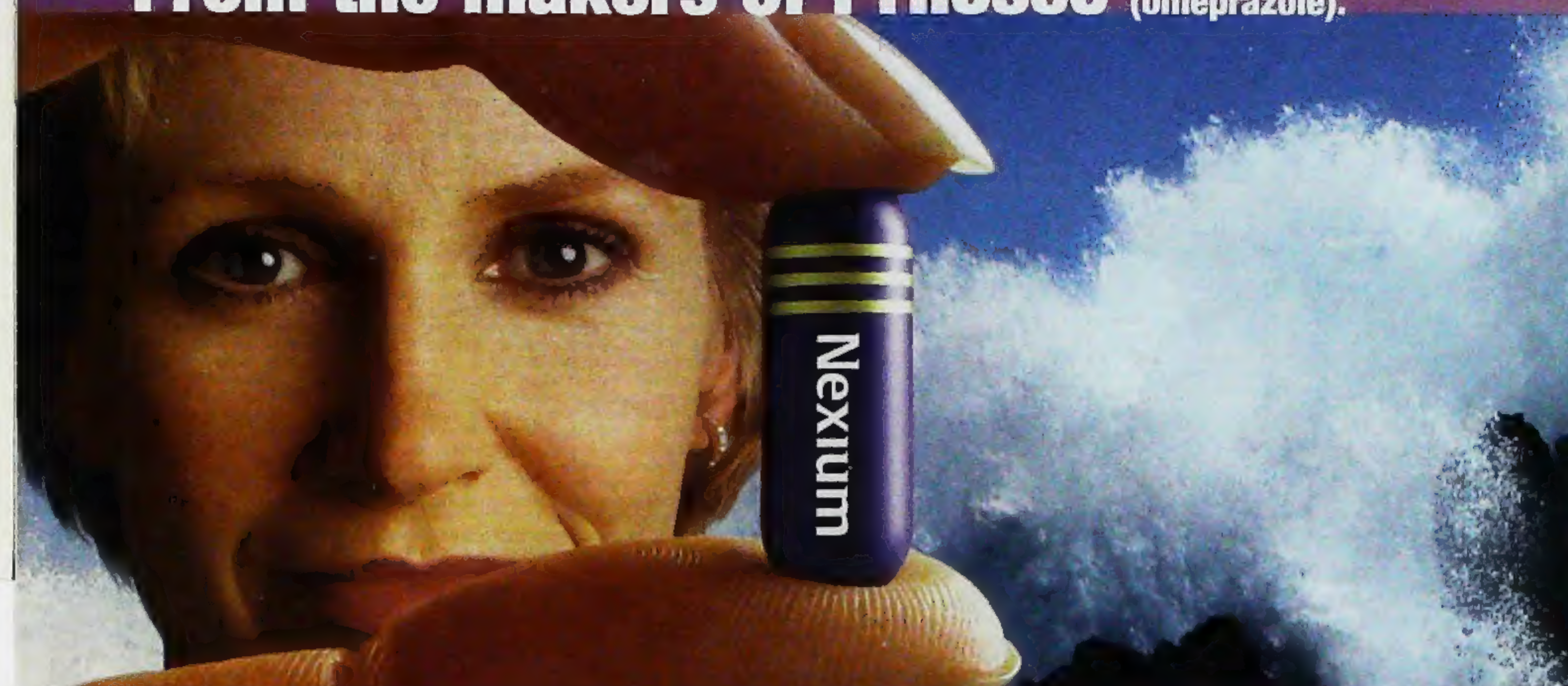
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more complicated. Muslim monarchies and dictatorships encourage anger against the U.S. because it provides an escape valve for the rage of the populations they oppress, which otherwise might rightfully be directed at them.

JACKIE RECKSEIT
Delray Beach, Fla.

“How many people would strike that pose if a gun were being fired in front of them?” A Florida reader agreed, observing, “The person leaning nonchalantly against the wall has an almost grotesque attitude, the resigned acceptance of a checkout delay at the grocery store. This is a world I cannot comprehend.”

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If you suffer from persistent heartburn 2 or more days a week, even though you've treated it and changed your diet, it may be due to acid reflux disease. And that can be serious. Because, over time, acid reflux can erode or wear away the delicate lining of your esophagus (erosive esophagitis). Only a doctor can determine if you have this damage.

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Keep Oscar Above the Fray

IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE THAT THE MUDSLINGING and dirty tricks mentioned in "Inside the Oscar Wars" could have influenced any member of the Academy [SHOW BUSINESS, March 25]. To read that there were malicious smear campaigns behind the awards was disturbing. I believe people in Hollywood care more about the honesty of their performances than they do about media stories on the films. Even if, with my Midwestern mentality, I am misled to believe in the integrity of those who make movies, I prefer to remain as I am.

JOANNA J. CHENEY
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE GRAPHIC "OSCAR BY THE NUMBERS," which listed some big-shot actors turned Oscar-winning directors, omitted Clint Eastwood's Best Director Oscar for *Unforgiven*, which also nabbed a Best Picture Award in 1992. Eastwood's fine directing deserved consideration.

FONTIP KLAIDONPLONG
Bangkok

Writer Ben Nugent explains that he did not include Eastwood because the star has been an actor-director for some 30 years, and *Unforgiven* was the 16th movie he directed. Those actors on Nugent's list all won for their first or second directorial effort.

HOW TO REACH US

TIME

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Nexium® (esomeprazole magnesium)

20-MG, 40-MG Delayed-Release Capsules

BRIEF SUMMARY Before prescribing NEXIUM, please see full Prescribing Information. **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** NEXIUM is indicated for the short-term treatment (4 to 8 weeks) in the healing and symptomatic resolution of diagnostically confirmed erosive esophagitis. **CONTRAINDICATIONS** NEXIUM is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any component of the formulation or to substituted benzimidazoles. **PRECAUTIONS** Symptomatic response to therapy with NEXIUM does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy. Atrophic gastritis has been noted occasionally in gastric corpus biopsies from patients treated long-term with omeprazole, of which NEXIUM is an enantiomer. **Information for Patients:** NEXIUM Delayed-Release Capsules should be taken at least one hour before meals. For patients who have difficulty swallowing capsules, one tablespoon of applesauce can be added to an empty bowl and the capsule opened, and the pellets carefully emptied onto the applesauce. The pellets should be mixed with the applesauce and then swallowed immediately. The applesauce used should not be hot and should be soft enough to be swallowed without chewing. The pellets should not be chewed or crushed. The pellet/applesauce mixture should not be stored for future use. Antacids may be used while taking NEXIUM. **DRUG INTERACTIONS** Esomeprazole is extensively metabolized in the liver by CYP2C19 and CYP3A4. *In vitro* and *in vivo* studies have shown that esomeprazole is not likely to inhibit CYPs 1A2, 2A6, 2C9, 2D6, 2E1 and 3A4. No clinically relevant interactions with drugs metabolized by these CYP enzymes would be expected. Drug interaction studies have shown that esomeprazole does not have any clinically significant interactions with phenytoin, warfarin, quinine, clarithromycin or amoxicillin. Esomeprazole may potentially interfere with CYP2C19, the major esomeprazole-metabolizing enzyme. Coadministration of esomeprazole 30 mg and diazepam, a CYP2C19 substrate, resulted in a 45% decrease in clearance of diazepam. Increased plasma levels of diazepam were observed 12 hours after dosing and onwards. However, at that time, the plasma levels of diazepam were below the therapeutic interval, and thus this interaction is unlikely to be of clinical relevance. Coadministration of oral contraceptives, diazepam, phenytoin, or quinine did not seem to change the pharmacokinetic profile of esomeprazole. Esomeprazole inhibits gastric acid secretion, therefore, it is theoretically possible that esomeprazole and omeprazole may interfere with absorption of drugs where gastric pH is an important determinant of their bioavailability (eg, ketoconazole, ampicillin esters, digoxin, and iron salts). **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility:** The carcinogenic potential of esomeprazole was assessed using omeprazole studies. In two 24-month carcinogenicity studies in rats, esomeprazole at daily doses of 1.7, 3.4, 13.8, 44.0 and 140.8 mg/kg/day (about 0.7 to 57 times the human dose of 20 mg/day expressed on a body surface area basis) produced gastric ECL cell carcinoids in a dose-related manner in both male and female rats; the incidence of this effect was markedly higher in female rats, which had higher blood levels of esomeprazole. Gastric carcinoids seldom occur in the untreated rat. In addition, ECL cell hyperplasia was present in all treated groups of both sexes. In one of these studies, female rats were treated with 13.8 mg/kg/day esomeprazole/kg/day (about 5.6 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) for 1 year, then followed for an additional year without the drug. No carcinoids were seen in these rats. An increased incidence of treatment-related ECL cell hyperplasia was observed at the end of 1 year (94% treated vs 10% controls). By the second year the difference between treated and control rats was much smaller (46% vs 26%) but still showed more hyperplasia in the treated group. Gastric adenocarcinoma was seen in one rat (2%). No similar tumor was seen in male or female rats treated for 2 years. For this strain of rat no similar tumor has been noted historically, but a finding involving only one tumor is difficult to interpret. A 78-week mouse carcinogenicity study of omeprazole did not show increased tumor occurrence, but the study was not conclusive. Esomeprazole was negative in the Ames mutation test. In the *in vivo* rat bone marrow chromosome aberration test, and the *in vivo* mouse micronucleus test. Esomeprazole, however, was positive in the *in vitro* human lymphocyte chromosome aberration test. Omeprazole was positive in the *in vitro* human lymphocyte chromosome aberration test, the *in vivo* mouse bone marrow cell chromosome aberration test, and the *in vivo* mouse micronucleus test. The potential effects of esomeprazole on fertility and reproductive performance were assessed using omeprazole studies. Omeprazole at oral doses up to 138 mg/kg/day in rats (about 56 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) was found to have no effect on reproductive performance of parental animals. **Pregnancy:** Teratogenic Effects: Pregnancy Category B - Teratology studies have been performed in rats at oral doses up to 280 mg/kg/day (about 57 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) and in rabbits at oral doses up to 86 mg/kg/day (about 35 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) and have revealed no evidence of impaired fertility or harm to the fetus due to esomeprazole. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. Teratology studies conducted with omeprazole in rats at oral doses up to 138 mg/kg/day (about 56 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) and in rabbits at oral doses up to 86 mg/kg/day (about 35 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) did not disclose any evidence for a teratogenic potential of omeprazole. In rabbits, omeprazole in a dose range of 6.9 to 69.1 mg/kg/day (about 5.5 to 56 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) produced dose-related increases in embryo-letality, fetal resorptions, and pregnancy disruptions. In rats, dose-related embryo/fetal toxicity and postnatal developmental toxicity were observed in offspring resulting from parents treated with omeprazole at 13.8 to 138.0 mg/kg/day (about 5.6 to 56 times the human doses on a body surface area basis). There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Sporadic reports have been received of congenital abnormalities occurring in infants born to women who have received omeprazole during pregnancy. **Nursing Mothers:** The excretion of esomeprazole in milk has not been studied. However, omeprazole concentrations have been measured in breast milk of a woman following oral administration of 20 mg. Because esomeprazole and omeprazole are likely to be excreted in human milk, and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from esomeprazole and because of the potential for tumorigenicity shown for omeprazole in rat carcinogenicity studies, a decision should be made to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother. **Pediatric Use:** Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. **Geriatric Use:** Of the total number of patients who received NEXIUM in clinical trials, 778 were 65 to 74 years of age and 124 patients were ≥ 75 years of age. No overall differences in safety and efficacy were observed between the elderly and younger individuals, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out. **ADVERSE REACTIONS** The safety of NEXIUM was evaluated in over 10,000 patients (aged 18-84 years) in clinical trials worldwide including over 7,400 patients in the United States and over 2,600 patients in Europe and Canada. Over 2,900 patients were treated in long-term studies for up to 6-12 months. In general, NEXIUM was well tolerated in both short- and long-term clinical trials. The safety in the treatment of healing of erosive esophagitis was assessed in four randomized comparative clinical trials, which included 1,240 patients on NEXIUM 20 mg, 2,434 patients on NEXIUM 40 mg, and 3,008 patients on omeprazole 20 mg daily. The most frequently occurring adverse events (≥ 1%) in all three groups was headache (5.5, 5.0, and 3.8, respectively) and diarrhea (no difference among the three groups). Nausea, flatulence, abdominal pain, constipation, and dry mouth occurred at similar rates among patients taking NEXIUM or omeprazole. Additional adverse events that were reported as possibly or probably related to NEXIUM with an incidence < 1% are listed below by body system. **Body as a Whole:** abdomen enlarged, allergic reaction, asthenia, back pain, chest pain, chest pain substernal, facial edema, peripheral edema, hot flashes, fatigue, fever, flu-like disorder, generalized edema, leg edema, malaise, pain, rigors. **Cardiovascular:** flushing, hypertension, tachycardia. **Endocrine:** gitter. **Gastrointestinal:** bowel irregularity, constipation aggravated, dyspepsia, dysphagia, dysplasia GI, epigastric pain, eructation, esophageal disorder, frequent stools, gastroenteritis, GI hemorrhage, GI symptoms NOS, hiccup, melena, mouth disorder, pharynx disorder, rectal disorder, serum gastrin increased, tongue disorder, tongue edema, ulcerative stomatitis, vomiting. **Hearing:** earache, tinnitus. **Hematologic:** anemia, anemia hypochromic, cervical lymphadenopathy, epistaxis, leukocytosis, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia. **Hepatic:** bilirubinemia, hepatic function abnormal, SGOT increased, SGPT increased. **Metabolic/Nutritional:** glycosuria, hyperuricemia, hyponatremia, increased alkaline phosphatase, thirst, vitamin B12 deficiency, weight increase, weight decrease. **Musculoskeletal:** arthralgia, arthritis aggravated, arthralgia, cramps, fibromyalgia syndrome, hemia, polymyalgia rheumatica. **Nervous System/Psychiatric:** anorexia, apathy, appetite increased, confusion, depression aggravated, dizziness, hyperkinesia, nervousness, hypoesthesia, impotence, insomnia, migraine, migraine aggravated, paresthesia, sleep disorder, somnolence, tremor, vertigo, visual field defect. **Reproductive:** dysmenorrhea, menstrual disorder, vaginitis. **Respiratory:** asthma aggravated, coughing, dyspnea, larynx edema, pharyngitis, rhinitis, sinusitis. **Skin and Appendages:** acne, angioedema, dermatitis, pruritus, pruritus ani, rash, rash erythematous, rash maculo-papular, skin inflammation, sweating increased, urticaria. **Special Senses:** otitis media, parosmia, taste loss, taste perversion, skin inflammation, swelling increased, urticaria. **Urogenital:** abnormal urine, albuminuria, cystitis, dysuria, fungal infection, hematuria, micturition frequency, moniliae, genital moniliae, polyuria. **Visual:** conjunctivitis, vision abnormal. Endoscopic findings that were reported as adverse events include duodenitis, esophagitis, esophageal structure, esophageal ulceration, esophageal varices, gastric ulcer, gastritis, hernia, benign polyps or nodules, Barrett's esophagus, and mucosal discoloration. Other adverse events not observed with NEXIUM, but occurring with omeprazole can be found in the omeprazole package insert. **OVERDOSAGE** A single oral dose of esomeprazole at 510 mg/kg (about 103 times the human dose on a body surface area basis), was lethal to rats. The major signs of acute toxicity were reduced motor activity, changes in respiratory frequency, tremor, ataxia, and intermittent clonic convulsions. There have been no reports of overdose with esomeprazole. Reports have been received of overdose with omeprazole in humans. Doses ranged up to 2,400 mg (120 times the usual recommended clinical dose). Manifestations were variable, but included confusion, drowsiness, blurred vision, tachycardia, nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis, flushing, headache, dry mouth, and other adverse reactions similar to those seen in normal clinical experience (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). No specific antidote for esomeprazole is known. Since esomeprazole is extensively protein bound, it is not expected to be removed by dialysis. In the event of overdose, treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. As with the management of any overdose, the possibility of multiple drug ingestion should be considered. For current information on treatment of any drug overdose, a certified Regional Poison Control Center should be contacted. Telephone numbers are listed in the Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR) or local telephone book.

PriLOSEC® (omeprazole)

20-MG Delayed-Release Capsules

BRIEF SUMMARY Before prescribing PRILOSEC, please see full Prescribing Information. **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** Erosive Esophagitis: PRILOSEC Delayed-Release Capsules are indicated for the short-term treatment (4-8 weeks) in the healing of erosive esophagitis, which has been diagnosed by endoscopy. **CONTRAINDICATIONS** Omeprazole PRILOSEC Delayed-Release Capsules are contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any component of the formulation. **PRECAUTIONS** Symptomatic response to therapy with omeprazole does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy. Atrophic gastritis has been noted occasionally in gastric corpus biopsies from patients treated long-term with omeprazole, of which PRILOSEC is an enantiomer. **Information for Patients:** PRILOSEC Delayed-Release Capsules should be taken before eating and should not be opened, chewed or crushed, and should be swallowed whole. For patients who have difficulty swallowing capsules, the contents of a PRILOSEC Delayed-Release Capsule can be added to applesauce. One tablespoon of applesauce should be added to an empty bowl and the capsule should be opened. All of the pellets inside the capsule should be carefully emptied on the applesauce. The pellets should be mixed with the applesauce and then swallowed immediately with a glass of cool water to ensure complete swallowing of the pellets. The applesauce used should not be hot and should be soft enough to be swallowed without chewing. The pellets should not be chewed or crushed. The pellet/applesauce mixture should not be stored for future use. **DRUG INTERACTIONS** Other Omeprazole can prolong the elimination of diazepam, warfarin and phenytoin, drugs that are metabolized by oxidation in the liver. Although in normal subjects no interaction with theophylline or propranolol was found, there have been clinical reports of interaction with other drugs metabolized via the cytochrome P-450 system (eg, cyclosporine, disulfiram, and benzodiazepines). Patients should be monitored to determine if it is necessary to adjust the dosage of these drugs when taken concomitantly with PRILOSEC. Omeprazole inhibits gastric acid secretion, therefore, it is theoretically possible that omeprazole may interfere with absorption of drugs where gastric pH is an important determinant of their bioavailability (eg, ketoconazole, ampicillin esters, digoxin, and iron salts). In clinical trials, antacids were used concomitantly with the administration of PRILOSEC. **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility:** In two 24-month carcinogenicity studies in rats, omeprazole at daily doses of 1.7, 3.4, 13.8, 44.0 and 140.8 mg/kg/day (approximately 4 to 352 times the human dose, based on a patient weight of 50 kg and a human dose of 20 mg) produced gastric ECL cell carcinoids in a dose-related manner in both male and female rats; the incidence of this effect was markedly higher in female rats, which had higher blood levels of omeprazole. Gastric carcinoids seldom occur in the untreated rat. In addition, ECL cell hyperplasia was present in all treated groups of both sexes. In one of these studies, female rats were treated with 13.8 mg/kg/day esomeprazole/kg/day (approximately 35 times the human dose) for one year, then followed for an additional year without the drug. No carcinoids were seen in these rats. An increased incidence of treatment-related ECL cell hyperplasia was observed at the end of one year (94% treated vs 10% controls). By the second year the difference between treated and control rats was much smaller (46% vs 26%) but still showed more hyperplasia in the treated group. An unusual primary malignant tumor in the stomach was seen in one rat (2%). No similar tumor was seen in male or female rats treated for two years. For this strain of rat no similar tumor has been noted historically, but a finding involving only one tumor is difficult to interpret. A 78-week mouse carcinogenicity study of omeprazole did not show increased tumor occurrence, but the study was not conclusive. Omeprazole was not mutagenic in an *in vitro* Ames Salmonella typhimurium assay, an *in vitro* mouse lymphoma cell assay and an *in vivo* rat liver DNA damage assay. A mouse micronucleus test at 625 and 6250 times the human dose gave a borderline result, as did an *in vivo* bone marrow chromosome aberration test. A second mouse micronucleus study at 2000 times the human dose, but with different (suboptimal) sampling times, was negative. In a rat fertility and general reproductive performance test, omeprazole in a dose range of 13.8 to 138.0 mg/kg/day (approximately 35 to 345 times the human dose) was not toxic or deleterious to the reproductive performance of parental animals. **Pregnancy:** Category C - Teratology studies conducted in pregnant rats at doses up to 138 mg/kg/day (approximately 345 times the human dose) and in pregnant rabbits at doses up to 86 mg/kg/day (approximately 172 times the human dose) did not disclose any evidence for a teratogenic potential of omeprazole. In rabbits, omeprazole in a dose range of 6.9 to 69.1 mg/kg/day (approximately 17 to 172 times the human dose) produced dose-related increases in embryo-letality, fetal resorptions and pregnancy disruptions. In rats, dose-related embryo/fetal toxicity and postnatal developmental toxicity were observed in offspring resulting from parents treated with omeprazole 13.8 to 138.0 mg/kg/day (approximately 35 to 345 times the human dose). There are no adequate or well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Sporadic reports have been received of congenital abnormalities occurring in infants born to women who have received omeprazole during pregnancy. Omeprazole should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. **Nursing Mothers:** It is not known whether omeprazole is excreted in human milk. In rats, omeprazole administration during late gestation and lactation at doses of 13.8 to 138 mg/kg/day (35 to 345 times the human dose) resulted in decreased weight gain in pups. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from omeprazole, and because of the potential for tumorigenicity shown for omeprazole in rat carcinogenicity studies, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother. **Pediatric Use:** Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. **Geriatric Use:** No overall differences in safety and efficacy were observed between the elderly and younger individuals, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out. **ADVERSE REACTIONS** In the U.S. clinical trial population of 465 patients (including duodenal ulcer, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome and resistant ulcer patients), the following adverse experiences were reported to occur in 1% or more of patients on therapy with PRILOSEC. Numbers in parentheses indicate percentages of the adverse experiences considered by investigators as possibly, probably or definitely related to the drug:

| | Omeprazole (n=465) | Placebo (n=64) | Ranitidine (n=195) |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Headache | 6.9 (2.4) | 6.3 | 7.7 (2.6) |
| Diarrhea | 3.0 (1.9) | 3.1 (1.6) | 2.1 (0.5) |
| Abdominal Pain | 2.4 (0.4) | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| Nausea | 2.2 (0.9) | 3.1 | 4.1 (0.5) |
| URI | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.6 |
| Dizziness | 1.5 (0.6) | 0.0 | 2.6 (1.0) |
| Vomiting | 1.5 (0.4) | 4.7 | 1.5 (0.5) |
| Rash | 1.5 (1.1) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Constipation | 1.1 (0.9) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cough | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Asthenia | 1.1 (0.2) | 1.6 (1.6) | 1.5 (1.0) |
| Back Pain | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 |

The following adverse reactions which occurred in 1% or more of omeprazole-treated patients have been reported in international double-blind, and open-label, clinical trials in which 2,631 patients and subjects received omeprazole and 120 patients took a placebo. A causal relationship was not assessed. The percentages are given omeprazole then placebo, respectively. **Body as a Whole:** Headache 5.2% and 3.3%, Asthenia 1.3% and 0.6%, Digestive System: Constipation 1.5 and 0.8, Diarrhea 3.7 and 2.5, Flatulence 2.7 and 5.8, Nausea 4.0 and 6.7, Vomiting 3.2 and 10.0, Acid regurgitation 1.9 and 3.3. **Nervous System/Psychiatric:** Headache 2.9 and 2.5. Additional adverse experiences occurring in < 1% of patients or subjects in domestic and/or international trials, or occurring since the drug was marketed, are shown below within each body system. In many instances, the relationship to PRILOSEC was unclear. **Body as a Whole:** Allergic reactions, including, rarely, anaphylaxis (see also Skin below), fever, pain, fatigue, malaise, abdominal swelling. **Cardiovascular:** Chest pain or angina, tachycardia, bradycardia, palpitation, elevated blood pressure, peripheral edema. **Gastrointestinal:** Pancreatitis (some fatal), anorexia, irritable colon, flatulence, fecal discoloration, esophageal candidiasis, mucosal atrophy of the tongue, dry mouth. During treatment with omeprazole, gastric fundic gland polyps have been noted rarely. These polyps are benign and appear to be reversible when treatment is discontinued. Gastrointestinal carcinoids have been reported in patients with ZE syndrome on long-term treatment with PRILOSEC. This finding is believed to be a manifestation of the underlying condition, which is known to be associated with such tumors. **Hepatic:** Mild and, rarely, marked elevations of liver function tests (ALT [SGPT], AST [SGOT], γ-glutamyl transpeptidase, alkaline phosphatase, and bilirubin [jaundice]). In rare instances, overt liver disease has occurred, including hepatocellular, cholestatic, or mixed hepatitis, liver necrosis (some fatal), hepatic failure (some fatal), and hepatic encephalopathy. **Metabolic/Nutritional:** Hyperkinesia, hypoglycemia, weight gain. **Musculoskeletal:** Muscle cramps, myalgia, muscle weakness, joint pain, leg pain. **Nervous System/Psychiatric:** Psychic disturbances including depression, aggression, hallucinations, confusion, insomnia, nervousness, tremor, apathy, somnolence, anxiety, dream abnormalities, vertigo, paresthesia, hemifacial dyskinesia. **Respiratory:** Epistaxis, pharyngeal pain. **Skin:** Rash and, rarely, cases of severe generalized skin reactions including toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN, some fatal), Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and erythema multiforme (some severe), purpura and/or petechiae (some with rechallenge). (See **ADVERSE REACTIONS**.) **Special Senses:** Tinnitus, taste perversion. **Urogenital:** Urinary tract infection, microscopic pyuria, urinary frequency, elevated serum creatinine, proteinuria, hematuria, glycosuria, testicular pain, gynecomastia. **Hematologic:** Rare instances of pancytopenia, agranulocytosis (some fatal), thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, anemia, leukocytosis, and hemolytic anemia have been reported. **OVERDOSAGE** Reports have been received of overdose with omeprazole in humans. Doses ranged up to 2,400 mg (120 times the usual recommended clinical dose). Manifestations were variable, but included confusion, drowsiness, blurred vision, tachycardia, nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis, flushing, headache, dry mouth, and other adverse reactions similar to those seen in normal clinical experience (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). No specific antidote for omeprazole is known. Since omeprazole is extensively protein bound, it is not expected to be removed by dialysis. In the event of overdose, treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. As with the management of any overdose, the possibility of multiple drug ingestion should be considered. For current information on treatment of any drug overdose, a certified Regional Poison Control Center should be contacted. Telephone numbers are listed in the Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR) or local telephone book.

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NOTE: This summary provides important information about NEXIUM and PRILOSEC. If you would like more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist to let you read the professional labeling and then discuss it with them.

What to look for in a printer.

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INTERVIEW

10 QUESTIONS FOR NEWT GINGRICH

Newt Gingrich, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1995 to 1999, was once the right's rebel leader. But his slash-and-burn politics backfired, and Republican members of Congress, who took a beating in the 1998 elections, ousted him as Speaker. Defeat hasn't silenced Gingrich, however. *TIME*'s Douglas Waller finds out what's on his mind today.



WHAT ARE YOU DOING THESE DAYS? I spend about 40% of my time as a citizen working on national-security and health issues, and about 60% earning a living as a consultant, making speeches, writing books and being a TV commentator.

WHAT POLITICAL IDEAS ARE YOU PUSHING NOW? If you look at science, technology and entrepreneurship, the 21st century ought to be a century of more choices,

greater quality and lower cost. I'm trying to take this very simple model and teach companies how to apply it and governments how to change to encourage it.

SPEAKING OF SCIENCE, WHAT'S CAUGHT YOUR EYE IN THE FIELD? I'm doing a fair amount of work on nanoscale. It's the science of [the] very small: one atom up to about 400 atoms. Imagine if you can take 3 million little nanopills in the morning with orange juice,

and they run through your body eating each cancer cell. Or imagine a detector that senses a potential nuclear weapon by just picking out three or four atoms in the air. You'd have much greater safety against terrorists.

DO YOU MISS BEING SPEAKER? No.

ANY INTEREST IN RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT? No. I'm very happy developing ideas right now.

IS GEORGE W. BUSH A GINGRICH CONSERVATIVE? In style he's clearly not. But he is in philosophy. In 1998 I talked about personal Social Security accounts, additional tax cuts and stronger defense. He is a more effective bipartisan leader, and I was probably a more aggressive partisan leader.

HAVE YOU TALKED TO BUSH SINCE HE BECAME PRESIDENT? No. But I talk regularly to [Vice President Dick] Cheney, [National Security Adviser Condi] Rice and [White House Counsellor Karl] Rove. I also work with [Defense Secretary Donald] Rumsfeld a great deal.

WHICH REPUBLICAN HAS THE BEST CHANCE OF SUCCEEDING BUSH IF HE SERVES EIGHT YEARS? Jeb Bush. Why not keep it in the family? The buttons are already made up.

YOUR HALF SISTER, CANDACE, IS GAY. ROSIE O'DONNELL, WHO HAS COME OUT OF THE CLOSET, SAYS GAYS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ADOPT CHILDREN. SHOULD THEY? There are a lot of practical relationships that we ought to find a way to accommodate. If your partner ends up in the hospital, there ought to be some ability to visit that partner. But I'm not in favor of creating the notion of gay marriage or gay adoption.

DID THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BECOME TOO STRIDENT UNDER YOUR SPEAKERSHIP? Go back to that period and look at the 125,000 negative ads run by the other side. The cover your magazine did of me after I was elected Speaker showed me as Scrooge holding Tiny Tim's broken crutch. That was over the top. On the other hand, if Bush had been President, I would have been a pussycat.

“I'm doing work on nanoscale. It's the science of [the] very small.”

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HYUNDAI
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NOTEBOOK



CONSUMING ANGER As the Israeli-Palestinian violence raged on, unrest spread throughout the region. In Amman, Jordan, thousands of protesters trying to march on the Israeli embassy battled riot police. Six Cabinet ministers took part in the march, during which Israeli and U.S. flags were burned. Protests broke out in several other Middle Eastern countries, and in Europe synagogues were attacked.

FBI Blundering Didn't Stop with Hanssen



SPY WATCH

A BLUE-RIBBON COMMISSION chaired by former FBI and CIA Director William Webster lists a stunning array of FBI security lapses that enabled agent turned spy Robert Hanssen to steal U.S. government secrets. What has escaped notice, however, is that the bureau's blunders didn't stop with Hanssen's arrest—and, according to the commission and Senate investigators, could compromise post-Sept. 11 counterterrorism investigations. At a hearing on Tuesday, Senate Judiciary chairman Patrick Leahy plans to grill top FBI officials about an Oct. 10, 2001 order lifting "need to know" restrictions on

highly sensitive information about U.S. intelligence sources and methods. In the post-Sept. 11 frenzy, senior bureau hands had all terrorism case files uploaded into the Automated Case Support System, a massive database widely used by FBI personnel. The move was meant to speed urgent counterterrorism investigations. But the unintentional effect, the commission found, was to place in general bureau circulation a large amount of sensitive data collected by covert electronic listening devices and searches under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Not

Webster: Were secret data compromised?

only did this make the data more accessible to potential FBI turncoats, but failing to flag the data as especially sensitive also opened the possibility that agents in far-flung venues might inadvertently disclose bits and pieces as evidence in court filings, thus compromising crucial intelligence penetrations of terrorist groups. On Oct. 12, FBI lawyers realized the blunder and ordered that all FISA data be tagged for special handling. But since the data were already scattered all over the agency's computer system, the Webster report derided this gesture as like "putting toothpaste back into a tube." —By Elaine Shannon





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NOTEBOOK

Going Slowly with The 20th Hijacker

HAVE PROSECUTORS MANAGED to get any information out of Zacarias Moussaoui, the accused "20th hijacker"? In the weeks since he was charged with conspiracy, it appears they have hardly tried. Sources close to the case tell TIME that federal prosecutors haven't pressured the alleged terrorist, who is now behind bars in Alexandria, Va., to find out what he knows about the Sept. 11 terror plot. Capital punishment is often used as a

threat to extract information, but the government has not played that card since charging Moussaoui in December, the sources say. "They know there are others out there who were involved in planning the attacks and that they haven't solved this case," says a lawyer. "They should be talking to this guy." A Justice Department spokesman declined to comment. To be sure, there might be a public outcry if the government offered Moussaoui some kind of deal. But the government's strategy could change now that al-Qaeda operations boss Abu Zubaydah



MOUSSAOUI: Since he was charged, no questioning

taining items like a photo of gum wrappers, gathered from someplace Moussaoui had been; an 80-gigabyte hard drive from the University of Oklahoma (Moussaoui sometimes sent e-mails from computers there,

has been captured—if prosecutors believe Moussaoui has more to tell them.

Meanwhile, prosecutors have begun turning over mountains of discovery material to Moussaoui's lawyers. Among the items: 250 CD-ROMs con-

but rather than just his e-mails, the entire student-union hard drive was delivered), and 13 hard drives from other locations. It's just a fraction of what defense lawyers will have to sift through by the time the trial starts next fall. —By Viveca Novak

HOW RUDE!

Eight out of 10 Americans say a **LACK OF COURTESY** is a serious problem for society, according to a study by Public Agenda. Nearly half of all 2,013 surveyed say they have walked out of a store in the past year because of **BAD SERVICE**; 66% say they are bothered "a lot" by reckless drivers; and 56% are annoyed by people who use **VULGAR LANGUAGE** in public. The respondents weren't just pointing fingers at others: 41% said they themselves have behaved disrespectfully. Americans may be making some strides in civility, however; most surveyed said Americans are **MORE POLITE** to minorities and people with disabilities than they used to be.

Making Second-Place Votes Count



RALPH NADER still hasn't lived down the charge that his third-party candidacy in 2000 swung the election to

George W. Bush. It's the perennial problem for third-party candidates: too often they serve merely as spoilers, siphoning votes from candidates their supporters might otherwise back. But a little-noticed proposition approved last month by San Francisco voters offers a glimpse of how democracy may look in the future. Instead of casting their ballots for just one candidate, San Franciscans will now rank the candidates in most local races according to their first, second and third choices. If no candidate gets more than 50%, the last-place finisher is dropped, and his

or her second-place votes are allocated among the remaining candidates. The process is repeated until one candidate

eventually reaches a majority.

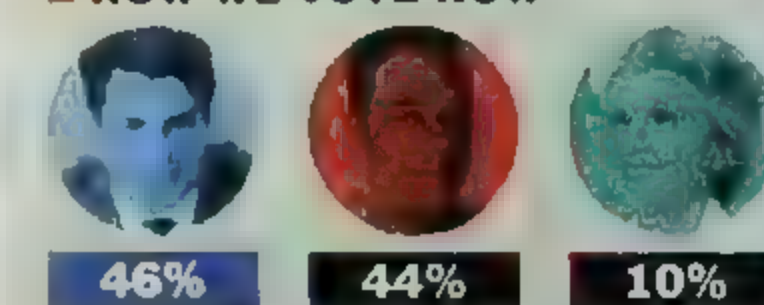
The system, known as instant-runoff voting, has also been endorsed by most communities in Vermont. In Utah, where 40 candidates are vying for three congressional seats, the Republican Party decided to use instant runoffs at its May 11 convention to nominate candidates for the state's G.O.P. primary. And in heavily Republican Alaska—where Democratic Governor Tony Knowles was elected in 1994 by a mere 536 votes in a four-way race—voters will decide in August whether to adopt the instant-runoff system for nearly all its state offices.

Third parties support instant-runoff voting because they believe it will dispel the notion that a vote for their candidates is

wasted. "It would make voters feel better about themselves, make the election more meaningful, draw more voters to the polls," says John Anderson, the 1980 third-party candidate for President. Other reformers argue that it is a truer expression of voter will than runoff elections, which are costly and typically attract a much smaller voter turnout. San Francisco approved the change after last year's runoff for city attorney drew an abysmally low 16.6% of registered voters. And as political races grow more crowded and fringe candidates proliferate, instant runoffs can encourage candidates to appeal to as wide a constituency as possible.

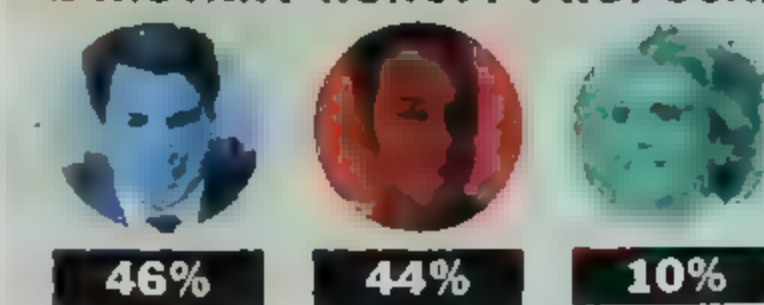
The system is being tried only in local elections for now. But if it works, it could spread to national contests—even someday, perhaps, to the presidential election. "I'm in favor of trying it," says Nader. "But nobody knows whether it will really work." —By Karen Tumulty

HOW WE VOTE NOW



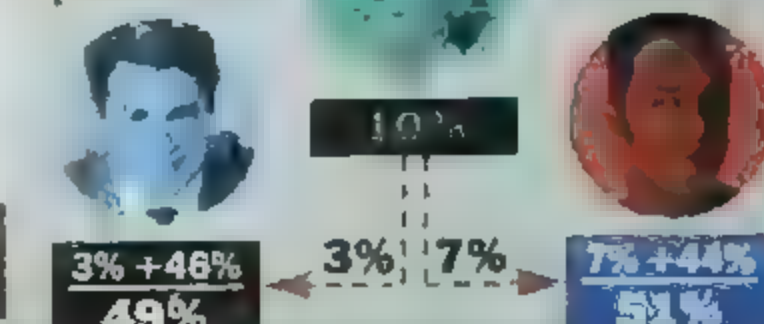
ONE CHOICE No matter how large the field, you vote for your favorite

INSTANT-RUNOFF PROPOSAL



1. RANK EACH CANDIDATE Voters list their preferences from first to last

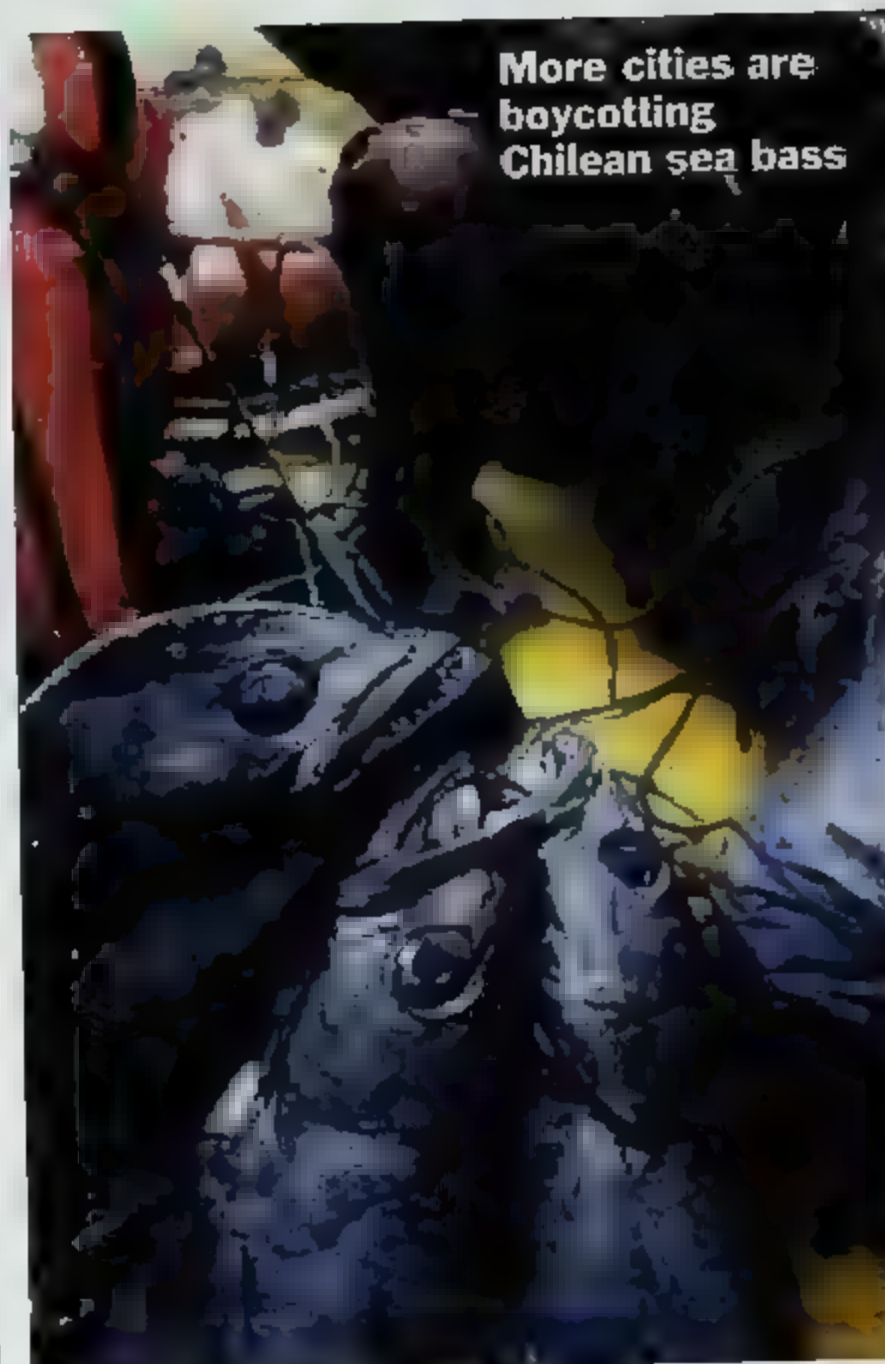
2. TRANSFER VOTES If no one tops 50%, the two highest vote getters divide the second-place votes



3. MAJORITY WINS The process is repeated until one candidate tops 50%; no runoff is necessary

A Trendy Fish Gets Snubbed

IT'S A MARKETING STUNT THAT may just have worked too well. In the 1980s, the largely unknown Patagonian toothfish was plentiful in deep Antarctic waters. After a name change to the menu-friendly "Chilean sea bass," the catch became a staple at upscale restaurants, popular for its mild flavor, which allows chefs to show off their sauces. But this week a Chilean sea bass boycott organized in February in San Francisco by the environmental group National Environmental Trust moves to its fifth city—Philadelphia—and high-profile restaurateurs in New York City, Los Angeles and Washington will probably add their names to the growing list of 300 eateries that won't serve the fish. The boycotters, including Alice Waters of Chez Panisse in Berkeley, Calif., say aggressive overfishing in recent years has depleted stocks. U.S. Customs efforts to enforce



More cities are boycotting Chilean sea bass

a 24-nation treaty preventing pirated fish from reaching market are not working, they say. Chilean sea bass can grow to 10 ft. and as much as 200 lbs., but poachers are known to harvest the high-profit fish at just 7 lbs. Wholesale prices for sea bass have doubled over the

past four years, and U.S. Customs last year seized more than 35 tons of the fish caught by poachers. But the U.S. State Department, responding to the boycott, issued a release last week reassuring the public that most Chilean sea bass imported to the U.S. is caught legally. Industry groups say the boycott will probably hurt lawful wholesalers the most. The campaign mirrors a boycott of Atlantic swordfish launched by environmentalists in 1998. That species recovered after temporary fishing limits were imposed. Until the Chilean sea bass is back in good graces, environmentally minded diners can switch to turbot, grouper or striped bass. Put on a good sauce, and you probably won't know the difference. —By Maggie Siegel

Child Sexuality: Challenging the Taboos

Weeks before it hits store shelves, a book on America's anxieties about children and sex is already tapping into those very feelings. The book, *Harmful to Minors: The Perils of Protecting Children from Sex*, has been the target of vitriol on talk radio and conservative websites, and was denounced by the majority leader of the Minnesota house of representatives as promoting the "disgusting victimization of children." Due later this month from the University of Minnesota Press, the book details what author Judith Levine calls "the sexual politics of fear." Drawing on interviews with families and researchers, Levine, a journalist, argues that adults harm children by associating sex with danger—warning kids about pedophiles, for instance, but not acknowledging that children and teens are capable of a measure of sexual pleasure. Getting abducted by a stranger is a less likely danger for most children than the chance that a teenager will catch a sexually transmitted disease, she says. "My aim is to sort out the real perils from the exaggerated ones." The book contends that the concept of children as nonsexual beings is a relatively

modern one and says forms of "sex play" considered harmless 25 years ago—such as masturbation before puberty—are now regarded by some psychologists as signs of abuse. Levine interviews family members who have been separated from one another when social workers made dubious claims of sexual abuse. She talks to a 21-year-old man sent to jail for up to 24 years for having sex with his 13-year-old girlfriend and wonders whether justice was truly served. The very fact that an author might ask such questions led many publishers to pass on the book. Levine says one publishing house called her manuscript "radioactive"; another told her it lacked the "comforting messages" of a parenting tome. The book's timing, coming as the sex-abuse scandal in the Roman Catholic Church unfolds, has not helped its cause. Robert Knight, director of

Concerned Women for America's Culture and Family Institute, calls it an "academic cover for child molesters." Though the University of Minnesota said in a statement that it stands by the book as an "honest discussion about adolescent and children's sexuality," it responded to the outcry by creating a new external review policy for its books. —By Rebecca Winters



VERBATIM

"I think most people in Israel will realize they don't have two greater friends in the world than the United States of America or Britain."

TONY BLAIR,
British Prime Minister, at
a press conference with
President Bush

"I felt extremely
used by the Bush
Administration."

OPRAH WINFREY,
complaining that the Bush
White House was blaming
her for canceling its tour of
Afghanistan schools, after
Oprah said she couldn't go

"I don't want to go
to your funeral."

PRESIDENT BUSH,
to Karen Hughes, after
deciding to cancel the Afghan
trip, not because of Oprah's
absence but because of new
threats to Americans, a White
House source tells TIME

"I'm here to tell you this
morning that, yes, I will
be seeking another term
... April Fool's."

JESSE VENTURA,
Governor of Minnesota, who
has still not decided whether
he will seek re-election

"Al-Qaeda and Taliban
fighters cross back and
forth, and we cannot
stop them. On this side,
there are mountains.
On that side, there are
mountains. What can
we do?"

SHAH WALI,
commander of an Afghan post
on Pakistan's border

| Name | Department | Location |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| Melnick | A-1 | 15 |
| Racela | F-5 | 2 |
| Wilbraith | #8 | 3 |
| Bulker | g.13 | 2 |
| Gray | B4 | 8 |
| ataz | H5 | 7 |
| Ordner | A2 | 4 |
| Menas | A4 | 13 |
| MARTIN | B1 | 8 |
| Werner | B4 | 9 |
| O'Neill | C-3 | 3 |
| Salgado | G10 | 2 |
| Wpky | #3 | 9 |

| Name | Department | Location |
|--|------------|----------|
| Betsy Anderson | D3 | 1 |
| Holly Wright | #1 | 2 |
| YOU REALLY THINK I'M GOING TO OPEN THIS UP, SIGN IT, PUT IT BACK, WRITE SOMEONE ELSE'S NAME ON IT, GET UP FROM MY DESK AND PLACE IT IN A SPECIAL MAILBOX??? | | |
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Of course not.



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MILESTONES



BENCHED. **MICHAEL JORDAN**, 39, comeback king of the NBA's Washington Wizards; following knee surgery; in Washington. Jordan decided to sit out the rest of the season after playing on reserve for seven postsurgery games.



BORN. To **ELIZABETH HURLEY**, 36, actress and single mom; a boy, Damian Charles, in London. The co-star of *Austin Powers: International Man of Mystery* and former girlfriend of

Hugh Grant has named former boyfriend Stephen Bing, a film producer, as the father. Bing has questioned that claim, saying the two "were not in an exclusive relationship" when Hurley became pregnant.

ACCUSATION DENIED. **ROGER M. CARDINAL MAHONY**, 66, of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, in L.A. Mahony revealed—and strongly denied—an accusation brought to church officials March 20 that he sexually molested a high school student in Fresno, Calif., 32 years ago. Police in Fresno said they are investigating the allegation.

SENTENCED. **ROBERT TULLOCH**, 18, and **JAMES PARKER**, 17, teenagers convicted of the brutal stabbing murder of Half and Susanne Zantop, husband-and-wife Dartmouth professors, in January 2001: to life in

prison and 25 years to life, respectively; in North Haverhill, N.H. Prosecutors said the killing was part of a scheme engineered by Tulloch to steal \$10,000 they needed in order to travel to Australia.

SEPARATED. **MARION BARRY**, 66, former mayor of Washington; from his fourth wife Cora, whom he married two years after his release from prison in 1992; on misdemeanor drug charges, following reports that police found traces of marijuana and crack cocaine in his car; in Washington. Barry, who had been hoping for a political comeback, at the same time dropped out of his race for an at-large D.C. council seat. "I put the well-being of Cora above the well-being of my political life," he said, "and I'm going to fight to get her back."



DIED. **ABDULLAH BIN LADEN**, 75, patriarch of one of Saudi Arabia's wealthiest families and estranged uncle of Osama bin Laden; of undisclosed causes; in Riyadh. After the Sept. 11 attacks, he condemned the "tragic incident ... which contradicts the teachings of our religion, Islam." In 1994, the year Osama was stripped of his citizenship, the family disavowed links with him.

DIED. **ROY HUGGINS**, 87, pioneering writer-producer of

popular TV series such as *Maverick*, *The Fugitive* and *The Rockford Files*; in Santa Monica, Calif. Huggins' dramas were innovative in style and tone: *Maverick* (1957-62) took a tongue-in-cheek approach to the popular western genre, while *The Fugitive* (1963-67) drew huge ratings for the finale of its four-year saga of Dr. Richard Kimble, a man wrongly accused of murdering his wife.

DIED. **MARJORIE HOLMES**, 91, inspirational author known as the "patron saint of housewives"; in Manassas, Va. Holmes' 32 books and articles for *McCall's*, *Ladies' Home Journal* and others struck a chord with readers by making biblical characters accessible and relating religion to real life. Of the popularity of her trilogy on Christ's birth and life, begun with 1972's best-selling *Two from Galilee*, Holmes said, "I made the Holy Family as real as the folks next door."

DIED. **DIANA STREISAND KIND**, 93, mother of singer Barbra Streisand; in Los Angeles.

The star's strained relationship with her mother, who raised her in Brooklyn, N.Y., and could be critical of her work, eased over the years. At a 1994 comeback concert at New York City's Madison Square Garden, Barbra greeted her mother in the second row and asked, "Are you proud of me now, Mama?"



23 Years Ago in TIME


More than two decades ago, women who had trouble conceiving were given a boost when Lesley Brown gave birth to the first **TEST-TUBE BABY**, in Oldham (pop. 227,000), England. The advance launched a debate over its ethical and biological implications.

Is in vitro fertilization to be applauded as a humanizing technique, allowing some infertile couples the joy of procreation? Or is it dehumanizing, a step that is to be condemned because it puts the moment of creation outside the body into a mechanical environment? To some thinkers, the Oldham experiment poses no problems. Says Rabbi Seymour Siegel, professor



of ethics at Manhattan's Jewish Theological Seminary: "The Browns were trying to obey the commandment to have children. When nature does not permit conception, it is desirable to try to outwit nature. The Talmud teaches that God desires man's cooperation." For many others, in vitro fertilization is fraught with moral dangers. British Geneticist Robert J. Berry, a consultant to a board set up by the Church of England to consider issues like the one raised by the Brown baby, accepts the procedures for couples who want a child, but he is still troubled. "We're on a slippery slope," he warns. "Western society is built around the family; once you divorce sex from procreation, what happens to the family?"

—TIME, July 31, 1978



NO PASSAGE
Protesters
ferrying medicine
to Ramallah were
tear-gassed

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER



SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY Bush puts his prestige on the line by sending Secretary of State Powell to seek a path to peace

FINAL

AFTER SEVERAL FALSE STARTS, GEORGE W. BUSH COMMITTS HIMSELF FULLY TO ENDING THE BLOODSHED IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THE INSIDE STORY OF HIS ABOUT-FACE, AND THE RISKS HE CONFRONTS

By MICHAEL DUFFY WASHINGTON

CONSIDER THE SITUATION IN THE WHITE HOUSE SITUATION Room last Thursday morning: Israeli troops and armor had invaded almost every city in the West Bank and surrounded about 200 Palestinian fighters barricaded inside Bethlehem's sacred Church of the Nativity. Anti-American demonstrations in Cairo, Beirut, Amman and other Middle Eastern capitals were making it impossible for Washington's Arab allies to stay on the fence. Egypt cut some ties with Israel and warned the White House that the rest could be in jeopardy. Oil prices spiked to \$28 a barrel, and the stock market plunged. Anti-Semites vandalized synagogues

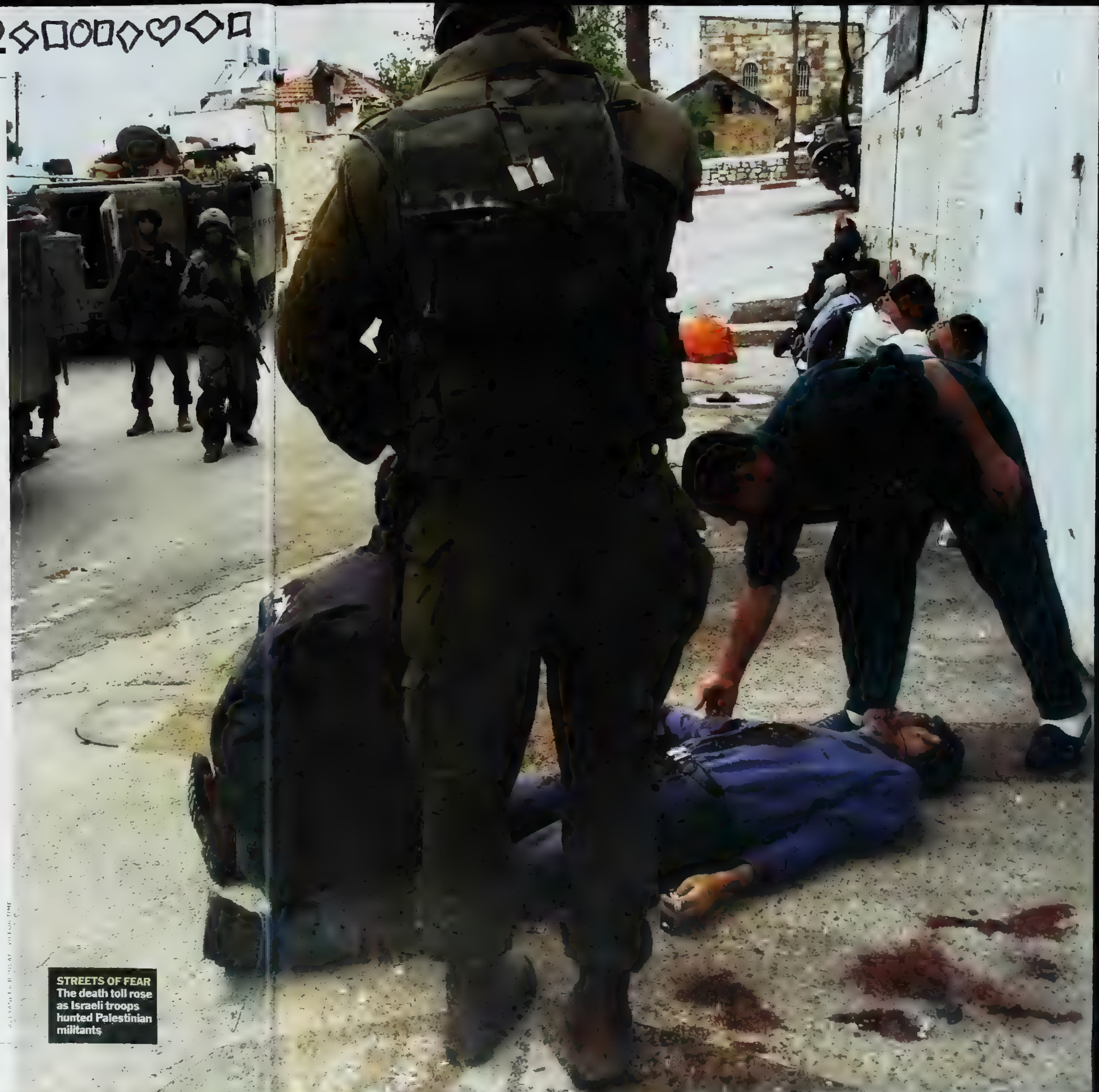
in France and Belgium. American embassies cabled Washington that they might be the next targets. And White House officials were poring over satellite pictures from the region: Syria was moving its troops in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon in anticipation of Israeli strikes across the border. The situation, a senior White House official concedes, was "getting out of control."

Talk about grabbing George W. Bush's attention: the President finally saw that he had gone down the wrong road, and he pulled a quick U-turn. When he stepped up to the Rose Garden podium Thursday morning, Bush ended more than a year of stubborn disengagement from the Middle East peace process, sending Secretary of State Colin Powell to the region to seek a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Bush's speech was tough and elegant. "The storms of violence cannot go on," he said. "Enough is enough."

The meetings that produced the speech were even more extraordinary. For several days, the most powerful people in the Administration had served as speechwriters. Bush, Powell, Vice President Dick Cheney, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice and CIA Director George Tenet had all called or crowded into the Situation Room and worked on the speech line by line—a measure of how troubled and critical this moment really was. The team added a great deal of moral embroidery and made sure that the speech demanded something from everyone. In the Rose Garden, Bush reached out to Yasser Arafat, endorsing Pal-

estinian statehood and giving the leader another chance to stop the terrorists and make peace—but making it clear this chance would be his last. Bush pressed Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to pull his troops and tanks from the West Bank cities and insisted that Israel begin treating the Palestinians with "compassion." Bush called on moderate Arab countries to stop wringing their hands and start helping the Palestinians build their new nation—but also warned Iraq, Iran and Syria not to undo the deal by supporting terror. During the speechwriting sessions, Administration sources told TIME, the dependably hard-line Rumsfeld had pushed most fiercely to include tough language aimed at any nation that might try to "fish in troubled waters," as one aide put it. And these sources noticed during the several days of drafting that Cheney was particularly active, more willing than before to wager American prestige in a game with so many risks—and keen to sharpen language that warned rogue nations to stay out of the fight.

This is how a crucial policy is reborn in the Bush White House. In a single day, George W. Bush moved from keeping his distance from a region in flames to all but staking his presidency on its peace and security. He also went a long way toward diluting the simple moral code embedded in the recently hatched Bush Doctrine—the doctrine that divides the world neatly into two camps, one good and one evil. Since last September, Bush has said over and over that the nations of the world have a choice "You're either with us, or you're with the terrorists." But by taking a chance



STREETS OF FEAR
The death toll rose as Israeli troops hunted Palestinian militants



BLINDFOLDED Prisoners from Ramallah were brought to camps for interrogation. Throughout the West Bank, more than 1,000 were detained



HOLY LAND Nuns from St. Mary's Church in Bethlehem speak with Israeli soldiers; Palestinian gunmen have been hiding out in city churches

for peace that depends on Arafat, the President is acknowledging that the moral absolutism that has worked so well in the war against terror doesn't apply to every feud. The inside story of how Bush decided to wade waist-deep into the Middle East quicksand is the story of a President who is learning that there are few simple choices in foreign policy. So it is with Arafat. "He is a liar and completely untrustworthy," says an Administration official, "but for the moment, he is the man."

POWELL WINS THE ROUND

FOR THE PAST 11 OR SO PRESIDENTS, IT HAS been a truism that American leaders ignore the Middle East at their peril. So why did Bush think he could get away with paying so little attention to the place? As with so many questions about the Middle East, there is an answer to fit every neighborhood. Many Democrats and Republicans believe that Bush checked out of the story early in his presidency in part because he came to Washington with a reflexive desire to do the opposite of whatever his predecessor did. It is true that Bill Clinton had his hands deep in the Middle East mess from

his first year in office until the final days of his presidency in a way that the Bush team found inappropriate and even dangerous, given that a taste for high-stakes summitry, in its view, led to dashed hopes and renewed violence. "It wasn't all that long ago where a summit was called and nothing happened," Bush told a television interviewer Friday in a not-so-veiled criticism of Clinton, "and as a result we had significant *intifadeh* in the area."

Bush has been unlucky in his potential partners. Last year Israeli voters replaced Ehud Barak, who wanted peace, with Sharon, who doesn't want it very badly. Bush may have figured early on that neither Arafat nor Sharon was likely to step into the role of peacemaker anytime soon, so why bother trying to convert either? And so Bush spent the first two-thirds of 2001 worrying less about foreign policy than domestic matters. When he did look overseas, first it was Russia and China that tested him. Then it was Osama bin Laden.

But the central obstacle to engagement in the region has been Bush's senior foreign-policy advisers, led by Cheney and Rumsfeld. They are staunchly pro-Israel and have

shown little regard for the peace process in the past. Concentrated at the Pentagon but salted all around the White House, the hard-liners have regular access to Bush. They take a dim view of the land-for-peace swap on which every peace proposal has been based for more than a decade. Every time the Administration's moderates, led by Powell, pushed Bush for a serious peace initiative in 2001, Cheney and Rumsfeld fought them to a standstill. After a while, Powell stopped pushing. Following two trips to the region last year to try to quell the rising violence between Palestinians and Israelis, he gave up. "Colin got tired," says a veteran diplomat who knows all the players, "of going over there with nothing in his briefcase."

At the center of the hard-line ethic is a strong belief that all conflicts can fit neatly into the war between Us and Them, freedom and tyranny, good and evil. The hard-liners believe that U.S. foreign policy proceeds from straightforward choices between absolutes: trust the nations that work with you; treat everyone else as a potential adversary. The hard-liners' hero is Ronald Reagan, who labeled the former Soviet Union the "evil empire." Reagan,

however, rarely let his rhetoric get in the way of pragmatic foreign policy. And Bush is now showing signs of similar flexibility.

In 1989 the first President Bush carefully weeded many of the Reagan holdovers and foreign-policy hard-liners from his Administration. Last year the second President Bush invited them back and allowed them to flourish. In this Bush Administration, it is moderates like Powell who have struggled for influence and who sometimes win only when the hard-line position fails. The two rival teams put their differences aside after Sept. 11. The Pentagon had a strange new war on its hands, and Powell had a multinational coalition against al-Qaeda to plant and nurture. But as the ground war cooled, the hard-liners got busy again. They turned their attention to Iraq, and the back-room tug-of-war began all over again. In January, while Powell was out of the country on a diplomatic mission, Cheney and Rumsfeld teamed up to persuade Bush to cut all ties with Arafat.

SADDAM ON THE BACK BURNER

THAT GAMBIT FIZZLED WHEN POWELL found out about it, but the hawks moved again a month later, pressing Bush for a

broad military action against Iraq's Saddam Hussein, America's latest target of "evil" in the region. They believed Bush should seize his chance while his postwar popularity was high. Powell and the moderates disputed the timing and tactics, if not the goal itself. But Bush agreed to send Cheney to the region last month to drum up Arab support, or at least acquiescence, for an eventual military operation against Baghdad.

Some allies didn't want to be asked. In an effort to head off Cheney, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak flew to Washington in early March to tell the President himself that this was no time to make war in the region. Mubarak had been a staunch supporter of Bush's father's war 11 years ago, but he drew the line now that Israel and the Palestinians were skirmishing daily. Mubarak repeated his warning to a small group of private citizens at Blair House in Washington on March 6. As long as the Middle East is in turmoil, he told his guests, there is "no support" in the region for a war on Iraq.

If all that weren't tricky enough, Sharon made things worse by invading Palestinian

towns in the West Bank on the eve of Cheney's departure. The U.S. rushed its peace envoy, retired Marine General Anthony Zinni, back to the region to provide cover for Cheney's trip. And instead of talking about Iraq, Cheney had to spend 10 days hopscotching around the Middle East and listening to leaders say the road to Baghdad runs through Jerusalem. One head of state warned that if Bush proceeded with the campaign against Iraq, he would find every Muslim nation allied against him. Almost overnight the air went out of a quick campaign against Saddam, when it will reinflate is anybody's guess. Cheney returned from the trip in late March, says a U.S. official, in an altered state. The man who had dismissed the step-by-step peace process only weeks before was now offering himself up as a go-between with Arafat.

SWITCHING SIGNALS ON ARAFAT

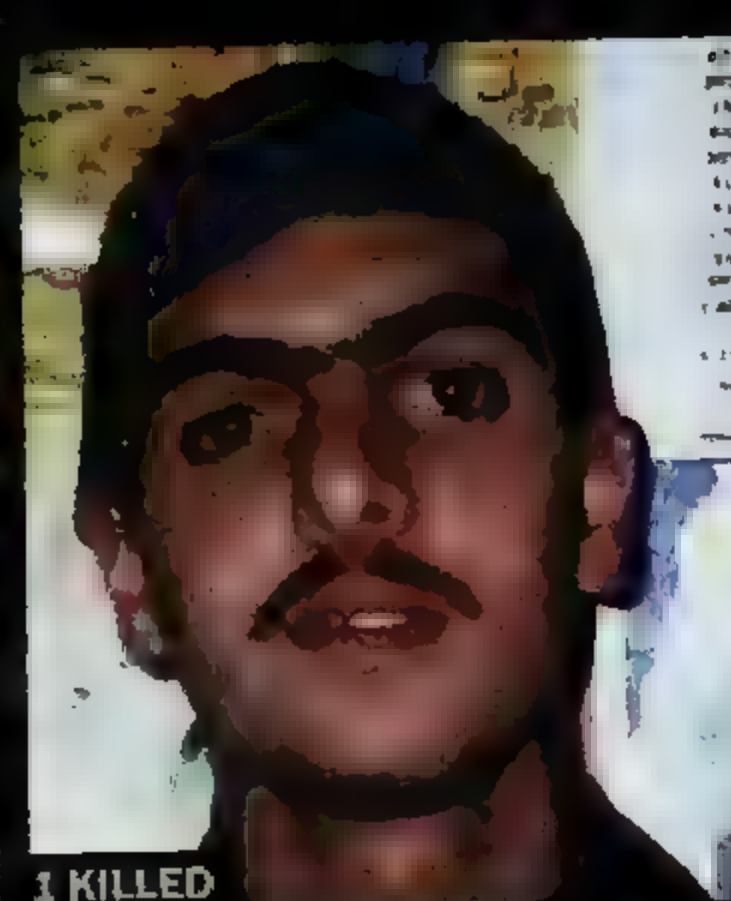
BUSH WAS ACHING TO GET OUT OF WASHINGTON for Easter. He hadn't visited his ranch in three months, the longest time he has been away from Texas since becoming President. So he went to Crawford, but as the

PRECISION GUIDED: A member of al-Qaqa Martyrs Brigades shows how the "martyrs" strap bombs to their bodies

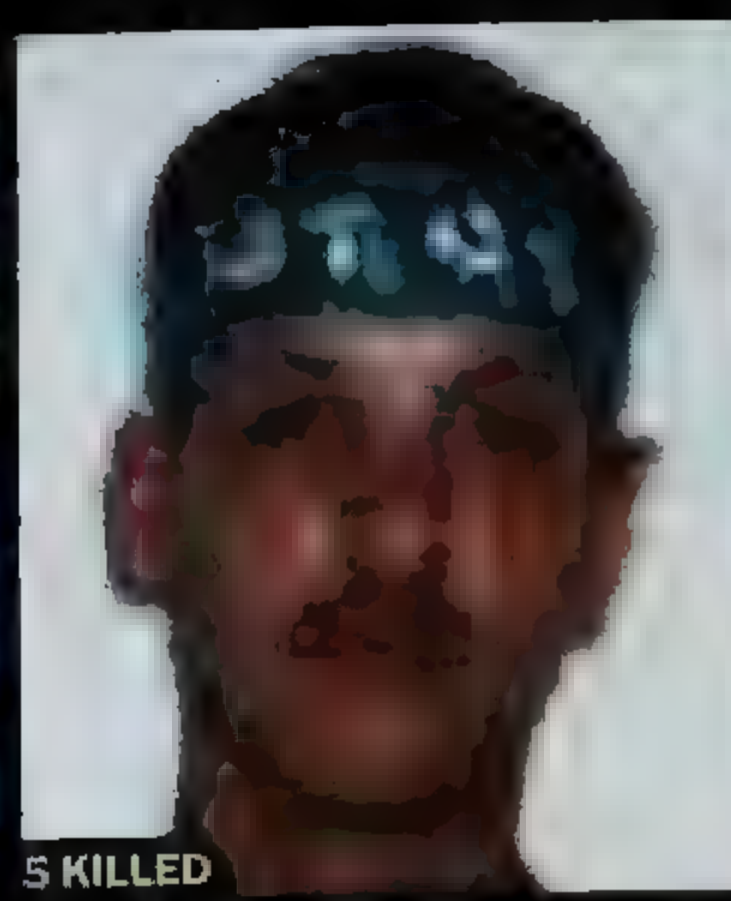
KATZ PICTURES—MATEO

WHY SUICIDE BOMBING ■ ■ ■





1 KILLED
April 22, 2001 Imad al-Zbaidi, a "shy" 18-year-old, injured 60 at a bus stop



5 KILLED
May 18, 2001 Mahmoud Marmash, 21, blew himself up outside a mall



21 KILLED
June 1, 2001 Saeed Hotary, 22, hit his detonator outside a Tel Aviv disco



15 KILLED
Aug. 9, 2001 Izzadin Masri, 23, sneaked a bomb into Sbarro in a guitar



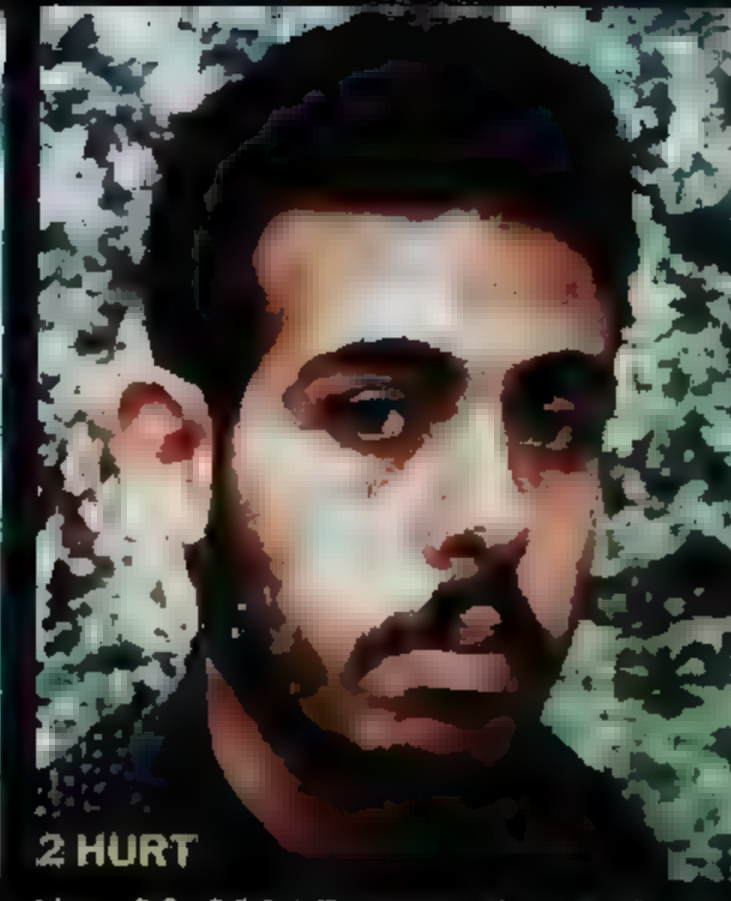
21 HURT
Aug. 12, 2001 Mohammad Nasr, 28, hit the Wall Street Café near Haifa



20 HURT
Sept. 4, 2001 Raed Barghouthi, 26, disguised himself as an orthodox Jew



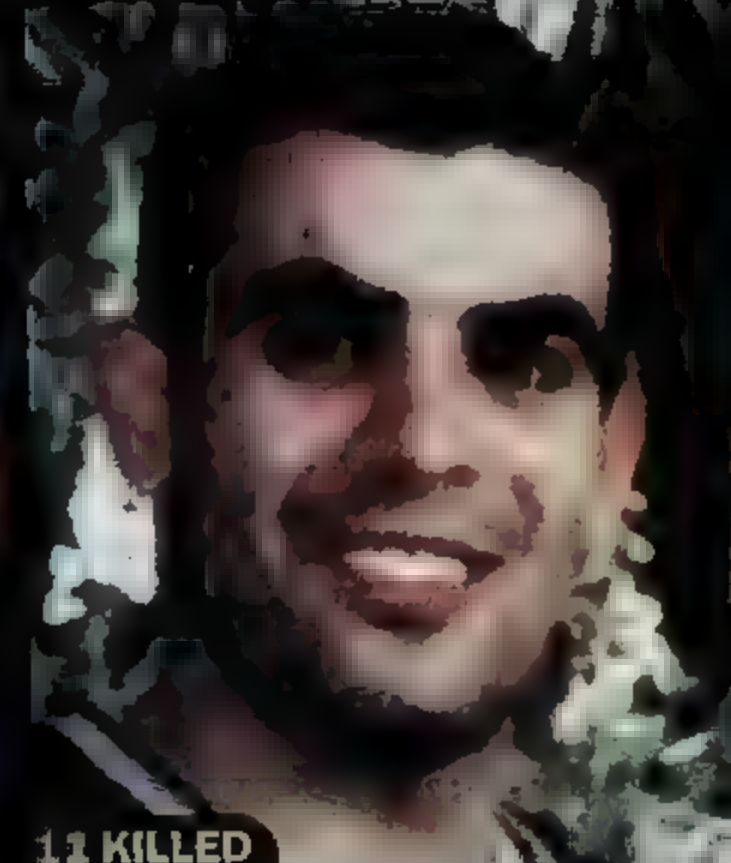
3 KILLED
Sept. 9, 2001 Mohammed Ihbeishi, 48, an Arab Israeli, struck a train depot



2 HURT
Nov. 26, 2001 Tayseer al-Ajrmi, 26, wounded officers at a Gaza checkpoint



11 KILLED
Dec. 1, 2001 Nabil Khalbiyeh, 24, and a partner targeted kids out at night



11 KILLED
Dec. 1, 2001 Osama Baher, 25, died with Khalbiyeh in the Jerusalem hit



15 KILLED
Dec. 2, 2001 Maher Habashi, 21, a Haifa bus bomber, was newly engaged



2 HURT
Dec. 5, 2001 Daoud Abu Sway, 47, father of eight, struck at a hotel



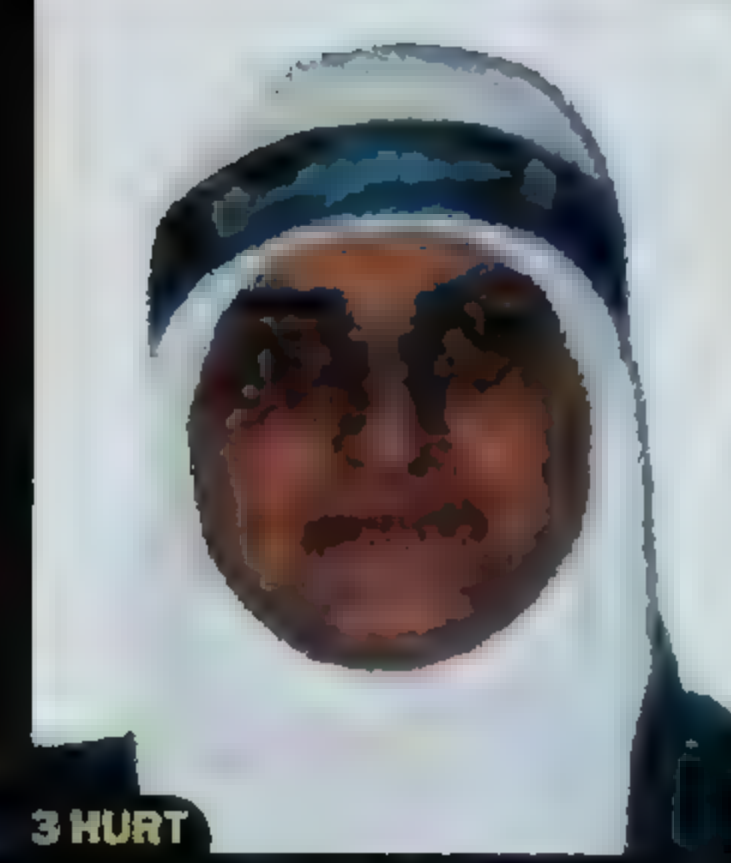
25 HURT
Jan. 25, 2002 Safwat Khalil, 17, packed his explosives with nails



1 KILLED
Jan. 27, 2002 Wafa Idris, 28, started a new trend: female suicide bombers



2 KILLED
Feb. 16, 2002 Sadek Hafed, 20, blew up a pizzeria in an Israeli settlement



3 HURT
Feb. 27, 2002 Darin Abu Aysheh, 21, an English major, struck at a roadblock



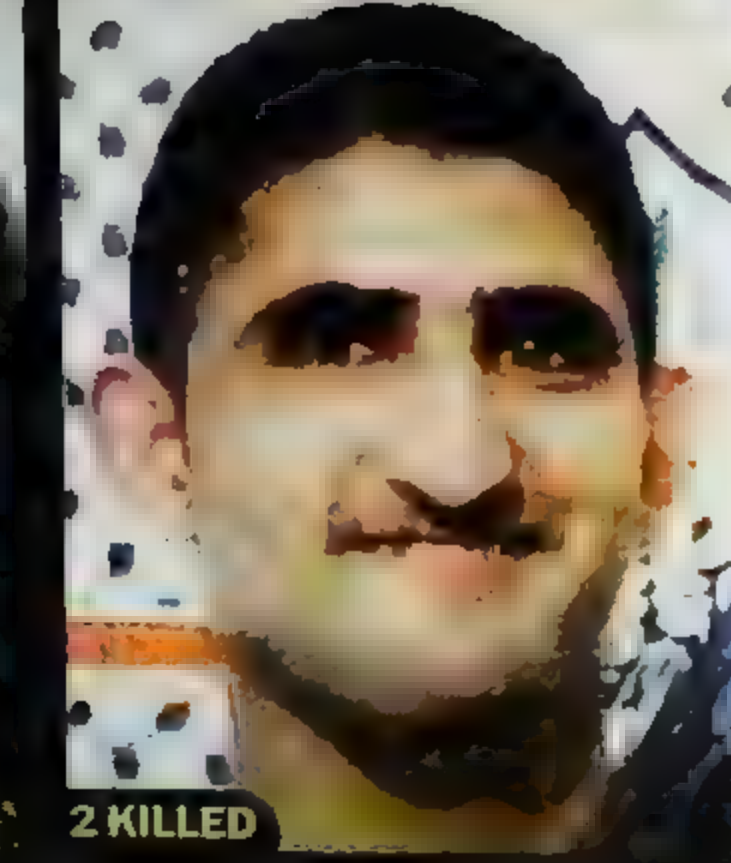
9 KILLED
March 2, 2002 Mohammed Daragmeh, 19, savaged a bar mitzvah



11 KILLED
March 9, 2002 Fouad Hurani, 20, targeted a garden café in Jerusalem



7 KILLED
March 20, 2002 Rafad Diak, 20, hid explosives in his coat on a moving bus



2 KILLED
March 21, 2002 Mohammed Hashikeh, 22, exploded in a crowd



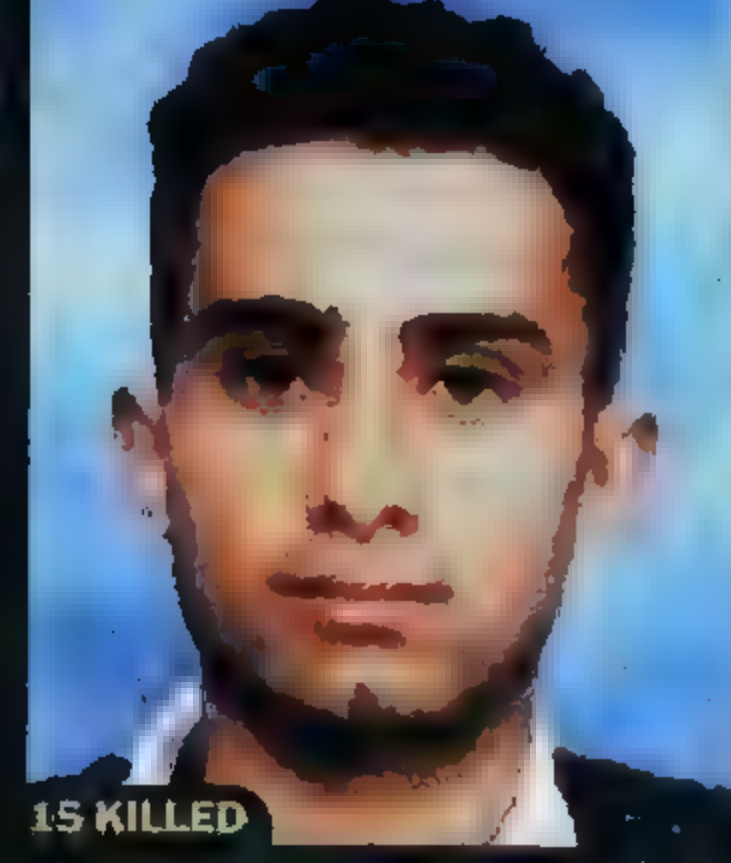
26 KILLED
March 27, 2002 Abdel-Basset Odeh, 23, attacked a hotel on Passover



2 KILLED
March 29, 2002 Ayat Akhras, 18, killed a guard and a 17-year-old girl



32 HURT
March 30, 2002 Muhanen Salahat, 23, set off a bomb in a Tel Aviv eatery



15 KILLED
March 31, 2002 Shadi Tobasi, 22, laid waste to a restaurant in Haifa

...IS NOW ALL THE RAGE

AMONG PALESTINIANS, DYING TO KILL HAS BECOME A NOBLE CALLING. HERE'S HOW THE PRACTICE WENT FROM EXTREME TO MAINSTREAM. **BY AMANDA RIPLEY**

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 16, IT WILL BE NINE YEARS—AGES, IT SEEMS—since the first suicide bomb in the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict ripped through the parking lot of a roadside West Bank café. That day Sahar Tamam Nabulsi, 22, filled a white Mitsubishi van with cooking-gas canisters, placed a copy of the Koran on the passenger seat and, acting on behalf of the militant group Hamas, barreled into two buses, killing himself and another Palestinian and wounding eight Israelis. Days later, the *Jerusalem Post* was still, almost quaintly, calling the attack an “apparent suicide,” noting that the investigation was ongoing.

These days, of course, there would be no such head scratching. But back then no one could imagine that 105 more suicide bombers would go on to claim 339 more lives.

The Palestinian suicide bomber has evolved since Nabulsi made his debut in the role. Today he is deadlier and requires less coercion. He used to be easy to describe: male, 17 to 22 years of age, unmarried, unformed, facing a bleak future, fanatically religious and thus susceptible to Islam's promise of a martyr's place in paradise, complete with the affections of heaven's black-eyed virgins. Today's bomber no longer fits the profile.

Today he is Izzadin Masri, the 23-year-old son of a prosperous restaurant owner, who killed himself and 15 people at a Jerusalem Sbarro pizzeria last August. He is Daoud Abu Sway, 47, a father of eight not known to be unusually political or religious, who detonated a bomb outside a luxury hotel in Jerusalem in December, killing himself and injuring two others. He is even a she. Ayat Akhras, 18, was a straight-A student, just months away from graduation and then marriage. On March 29, she killed herself and two others outside a Jerusalem supermarket. Volunteers such as these are coming forward faster than militant leaders can strap an explosive belt around their waist and send them off to kill and die.

Among Palestinians, it has become normal—noble, even—for promising men and women to slaughter themselves in pursuit of revenge and the dignity it is thought to bring. “What was once more of an individual decision by a small group is becoming much

more mainstream,” says Jerrold Post, an American psychiatrist who has studied suicide bombings in the West Bank. The suicide-homicides have come to be seen by most Palestinians as their last, best hope. In June a poll taken in the Gaza Strip found that 78% of the population approved of suicide bombings, considerably more than supported peace talks (60%).

These days Palestinians celebrate the suicides in newspaper announcements that read, perversely, like wedding invitations. “The Abdel Jawad and Assad families and their relatives inside the West Bank and in the Diaspora declare the martyrdom of their son, the martyr Ahmen Hafez Sa’adat,” reads a March 30 notice for the 22-year-old killer of four Israelis in a shooting attack. Palestinian children play a game called “Being a Martyr,” in which the “martyr” buries himself in a shallow grave. And the job of bomber comes with established cash bonuses and health benefits for the surviving family. How else could the Palestinian boy or girl next door hope to be pictured on key chains and T-shirts? “The suicide factory is in full tilt now,” says Daniel Pipes, director of the Middle East Forum, based in Philadelphia. “These are the rewards of having built an infrastructure.”

Once upon a time, in the years immediately following that first bombing in 1993, it was a challenge to recruit suicide bombers. Field leaders for Hamas and Islamic Jihad, the radical groups that until lately monopolized the bombings, would seek out promising young men from the

mosques or the crowds of rioters at Israeli checkpoints. The leaders would then submit the candidates to intense spiritual indoctrination and terrorist training, watching all the time for signs of fear or doubt. Those who wavered would be quickly dropped.

Until recently most Palestinians believed they had alternatives to the kind of militancy practiced by Hamas. For years after the 1993 Oslo peace accord, which brought limited self-rule to the Palestinians and the prospect of an independent state, polls showed a strong majority of Palestinians supporting the peace process with Israel and only a minority endorsing suicide bombings. Thus, in their head-hunting, the fundamentalists were limited to stalwart followers of their doctrine, which holds that any kind of peace with Israel is anathema. Even then, Hamas and Islamic Jihad had to cajole—some might say brainwash—young men into believing that the rewards of paradise outweighed the prospects of life on earth.

But with the breakdown of the peace process in the summer of 2000 and the start of the latest *intifadeh* that September, the martyr wannabes started coming to Hamas—and they didn't require persuading. “We don't need to make a big effort, as we used to do in the past,” Abdel Aziz Rantisi, one of Hamas' senior leaders, told *TIME* last week. The TV news does that work for them. “When you see the funerals, the killing of Palestinian civilians, the feelings inside the Palestinians become very strong,” he explained.

And not just among fundamentalists. Last December the mainstream Fatah movement of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, the nationalist group that forms the backbone of the Palestine Liberation Organization, entered the suicide-bombing business. Since then, the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, a Fatah offshoot, has taken part in at least 10 such attacks, some of them in collaboration with Hamas or Islamic Jihad. The Brigades activists are generally not religious fanatics. “Within Palestinian soci-

ety, in the past year, a very broad mechanism of social approval has been created that makes it possible for even less religious people to commit suicide,” says Ehud Sprinzak, a political scientist at the Interdisciplinary Center in Herzliya, Israel. “There's enormous despair. There's no meaning to life.”

Officially, at least, members of al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades part from the fundamentalists in their goals: they support the idea of a free Palestine living in peace beside Israel and say they want only to force Israel to allow that state to rise up. But for now, nationalists and fundamentalists are united in their strategy, which is to kill and maim as many Israelis as possible and to horrify and demoralize those who go unscathed.

Executing a successful attack has grown easier in the past 1½ years. Since bomber candidates are now volunteering, they are self-selected for commitment and do not require indoctrination. Each mission involves five or six layers of support and planning operatives—who do not commit

NO SAFE HAVEN Medics remove one of the 15 killed in an explosion at an Arab-run restaurant in Haifa on March 31

suicide—including scouts, guards, drivers, explosives technicians, electricians and metalsmiths. Arafat's Palestinian Authority has at times worked to keep the militants in check, sporadically shutting down bombing networks to appease the Israelis. But during the recent violence, Arafat has got out of the way, so cells have greater freedom to operate.

Most bombs are currently made out of triacetone-triperoxide (a substance also found in shoe-bomber suspect Richard Reid's sneakers). The explosive is simple to produce, although volatile. Several dozen Palestinians have died preparing the bombs. Hamas, which sometimes builds devices for the other groups, has four or five master bombmakers who prepare the explosives, according to Israeli estimates, and about 25 additional activists who make other parts of the bombs—often tinkering in rented apartments and garages to avoid capture. The total cost of each explosive belt is \$1,500 to \$4,300 depending on quality, according to Hamas activists. The bombmakers combine acetone and phosphate with water in a large bowl and put the mixture out to dry on roofs or balconies. Then they use a coffee grinder to break it down into powder. At this point, the material is packed into small bags, or preferably pipes, which break apart and become shrapnel in a blast. The 22-year-old who detonated a bomb outside the Dolphinarium disco in Tel Aviv last June lifted his hands as he blew himself up, eyewitnesses reported, apparently so that his arms wouldn't obstruct shrapnel flying off the belt around his waist. One bombmaker on Israel's wanted list has started lacing bombs with rat poison, presumably to multiply the number of casualties, although the technique has yet to succeed, according to Israeli intelligence officials.

After a bombing, the sponsoring organization usually distributes to the media a video documenting the bomber's last, triumphant words. The organization pays for the funeral, which includes a tent outside the family's home where neighbors can come to offer condolences and drink coffee. Hamas pays its bombers' survivors a permanent pension of \$300 to \$600 a month in addition to bankrolling the fam-



When an 18-year-old Palestinian girl is induced to blow herself up and in the process kills a 17-year-old Israeli girl, the future itself is dying.

—GEORGE W. BUSH last Thursday, on Ayat Akhras' March 29 suicide assault at a Jerusalem supermarket

MY SON, THE MARTYR Bombers' families reap cash, health care and prestige. But Daragmeh only weeps for her lost boy

ily's health care and the education of the bomber's children. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein also funds a one-time \$20,000 payment for the families—increased from \$10,000 about six months ago in a show of solidarity.

The Middle East did not invent the suicide attack. In modern times the most notorious practitioners were the Japanese kamikaze pilots of World War II. Today the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka, who are fighting their government for a separate Tamil state, are the unmatched leaders in the field. They have launched some 200 suicide attacks that have killed hundreds. "Any ideology can spur this action," says Pipes of the Middle East Forum. In 1987 Iranian teenagers were dispatched by the thousands to act as human minesweepers during the Iran-Iraq war. They wore keys around their necks that were said to open the doors of paradise. This probably inspired the first suicide bombings in the Middle East—in Lebanon by the Hizballah militia during the early 1980s.

But the Palestinian practice is alarming for its sheer momentum. Says Bruce Hoffman, terrorism specialist at the Rand Corp.: "Groups there succeeded in what terrorist organizations have rarely been able to do, and that's transform their campaigns into almost mass movements, not dependent on a hard-core cadre of fighters but rather with people from the population readily stepping forward to replenish the terrorist ranks." In the Middle East the

ANDREW LICHTENSTEIN—AUDIO FOR TIME

notion of the suicide bomber has a particularly toxic appeal. Other regions struggle with warfare and rage, but Islam offers potent rationales and rewards for "martyrdom." In Islam martyrdom washes away all past sins and guarantees the bomber places for 70 relatives in heaven.

Hamas, especially, has bolstered popular acceptance of the suicide killing by crafting justifications for both parts of the act. Some moderate Islamic clerics insist that the bombings are contrary to the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad, who condemned suicide. But if death comes through an act of self-defense, others argue, that is another matter. "The person

who commits suicide is a person fleeing life. This is prohibited by Islam," Mousa Abu Marzouk, the Damascus-based No. 2 leader of Hamas, told TIME. "The martyr is not running away from life. He is making the future for his children."

Killing Israelis, goes this argument, is an act of national self-defense, since the Israelis occupy Palestinian territory, deny the Palestinians their national rights and, in enforcing their rule, frequently kill Palestinian civilians. This logic was sufficiently compelling for the 57 Islamic countries at this month's Organization of the Islamic Conference in Kuala Lumpur to exempt Palestinian bombers from their

definition of terrorism. Says Marzouk: "The term terrorism should not be applied to people whose land is occupied." And if the victims of those fighting occupation are civilians? "There shouldn't be any distinction between an occupier in uniform or civilian dress," Marzouk argues. "If a man dressed as a civilian carried a gun and took my house, my land and my right, how can I say that he is a civilian and has nothing to do with it?"

To Palestinians, perhaps the most persuasive defense of suicide bombings today is that they are working. If the goal is to empower the powerless and shake the foundation of Israeli society, the bombings have proved highly effective. Presumably the Palestinians would be

happy to fight the Israelis conventionally, army against army, but they have no real military. They have no tanks, no air force, no artillery—just a bunch of militias armed with machine guns and, if you count Hamas' illicit arsenal, some mortars and rockets. Israel, on the other hand, has one of the most powerful and modern militaries in the world. The asymmetry produces a lopsided body count. Since the fighting began in September 2000, some 1,200 Palestinians have been killed, compared with some 400 Israelis. That disparity feeds the drive to frighten and punish the enemy with bombings. "As they have

war jets and missiles, we have human bombs that can inflict losses on the enemy and achieve some balance," says Marzouk.

Certainly, the bombing networks have learned that their actions, together with Israel's retaliatory measures, bring enormous attention to the Palestinian cause. "You have heard the U.N.—after these operations began—speaking about a Palestinian state, Israeli withdrawal and the right of repatriation for refugees," says Marzouk. The value of suicide bombings is reinforced by the seeming futility of every other option. Samir Rantissi, a coordinator of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Coalition, condemns attacks on civilians but believes they result from escalating frustration. "For 35 years, Palestinians have tried every, every, every means to deal with this intolerable occupation," he says. "We tried to coexist with it. It didn't work. We tried demonstrating against it. It didn't work. We tried secret negotiating channels that led to Oslo and assumed it would lead to a Palestinian state. It didn't work."

There is disagreement over how to stanch suicide bombings: Should one remove the infrastructure that supports them or give the volunteers more reasons for living than for dying? For now, Israel is targeting the supply side of the attacks—the militant leaders and weapons makers who organize the missions. But as the pool of suicide bombers grows, the need for infrastructure diminishes. Recruiters are not much needed when volunteers are abundant. And bomb builders have proved to be replaceable. For example, Israeli forces managed to assassinate a Hamas master bombmaker on Jan. 22. The disruption led to a slight dip

in attacks. But the organization's bomb-making expertise bounced back within a couple of months, Israeli security officials concede. "These operations cannot, absolutely cannot, be stopped," says Marzouk. "Nothing, neither policies nor military barricades, can prevent a person who chooses to be a martyr from carrying out his action." That has certainly been the experience with crackdowns by the Israelis.

Meanwhile, Israelis will continue to live in perpetual fear of bodily harm and grievous loss from bombers while Palestinians suffer the consequences of Israel's vengeful reprisals. And mothers like Ibtisam Daragmeh will stare at images of children they thought they knew. Children who, in their "martyrdom videos," hold Kalashnikovs and wear fatigues. Ibtisam's son Mohammed, 19, blew himself up in Jerusalem on March 2, after positioning himself next to a group of women with baby carriages waiting for their husbands to leave a bar mitzvah ceremony. He killed nine other people and injured more than 50 in the name of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. Two weeks ago, a neighbor came by to pay a condolence call. She mentioned that she wished she were Mohammed's mother so her son could be a martyr. Ibtisam began crying uncontrollably, and another one of her sons showed the woman out the door. Says Ibtisam: "Palestinian mothers share the sadness of Israeli mothers. A mother is a mother. We are helpless. We can only cry tears." —*Reported by Matt Rees/Dehlaisha, Melissa August/Washington, George Baghdadli/Damascus, Jamil Hamad/Bethlehem, Aharon Klein/Jerusalem, Scott MacLeod/Cairo and Nadia Mustafa/New York*

Could Suicide Bombings Happen Here?

Since Sept. 11, when America went on alert against terrorist strikes, there has been some small comfort in the knowledge that unlike al-Qaeda, most militant Islamic groups don't seek to attack targets inside the U.S. But the sickening rise in the number of Palestinian suicide bombings in Israel, and a spate of attacks last week against synagogues in Europe, raises a new worry: Could the *intifadeh* spread to the U.S.?

In recent months, Hamas military sources say, there has been a debate within the military

wing of Hamas, one of the most active Palestinian terror groups, over whether or not to attack U.S. targets inside Israel. So far, the bombers have not struck American institutions. And while experts don't believe an attack inside the U.S. by an established Palestinian group is likely, they do worry that one could be perpetrated by free-lance radicals living in the U.S.

Such an attack almost happened in 1997 when a Palestinian immigrant named Ghazi Ibrahim Abu Maizar came within hours of detonating a pipe

bomb, and himself, in a Brooklyn, N.Y., subway station used by many Orthodox Jews. His roommate, an Egyptian, discovered what he was up to and, aghast, tipped off local police, who foiled the plot with just hours to spare. Police found two fully rigged pipe bombs packed with nails and bullets in his apartment. Though the would-be suicide bomber wasn't working for any Palestinian group, his case suggests that Middle East violence could provoke independent attacks in the U.S. "One of the biggest dangers is that lone individual

says an FBI counterterror agent.

Law-enforcement and intelligence officials say that since the beginning of the latest *intifadeh*, no Palestinian bomb plots have been uncovered in America. But they recognize that the ease of manufacturing a bomb makes suicide attacks a serious threat. "It's something to be concerned about," says a U.S. intelligence official. So far, there's little sign that it's in the interest of Palestinian bombers to attack Americans. While many Palestinians believe that U.S. support for Israel makes America complicit in what they see as the Jewish state's excesses, Palestinian militant leaders apparently believe that targeting Americans

would hurt their cause. It would mean losing the moral stance of fighting against occupation and do nothing to further their stated goal of wresting political concessions from an Israel made desperate by internal insecurity. For now, the policy of Hamas is to confine attacks to Israel and the Palestinian territories. "Outside attacks are not helpful," explains a top Hamas leader in Syria, Mousa Abu Marzouk.

That's the kind of reasoning that distinguishes the Palestinian brand of suicide bombing from al-Qaeda's. Osama bin Laden is not seeking the international community's support for his political aims and wants to take the fight directly to America.

Palestinians, on the other hand, rely on money raised in the U.S., and carnage in America could turn off donors. Palestinians understand the danger of angering the U.S., the inevitable arbiter of peace negotiations. "They realize their only hope of getting Israel to pull back is the U.S.," says the FBI agent. "So to target us now would be counterproductive." That sounds reassuring. But it presumes that logic will govern these decisions. In the world of suicide bombings, that may not be a safe bet. —*By Azadeh Moaveni.*

Reported by George Baghdadli/Damascus; Massimo Calabresi and Elaine Shannon/Washington; and Matt Rees/Jerusalem



THWARTED BOMBER In 1997, Abu Maizar was wounded by police in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was planning a free-lance suicide-bomb attack

ANATOMY OF A RAID

Inside the capture of al-Qaeda chief Abu Zubaydah and his terror network. Can he lead us to Osama bin Laden?

By TIM MCGIRK FAISALABAD

IT WAS MEANT TO BE A SIMPLE RAID TO roust some "illegal settlers." On March 27 Tsadiqui Hussain, the lean and weary police chief of Faisalabad, Pakistan, was told by superiors that his officers were needed for some routine arrests. Hussain didn't think much of it. Faisalabad, in the center of Punjab province, is a humming mill town, and illegal immigrants are always turning up there in search of work. But shortly after midnight, some unexpected visitors came striding into Hussain's colonial-era office. They were members of Pakistani military intelligence, accompanied by American CIA and FBI personnel wearing bulletproof vests. This was hardly routine.

Among the "illegal settlers," Hussain was told, was a Middle Easterner of particular interest to the U.S. In the police chief's office, with its vaulted ceilings, the Americans passed around a sheaf of photocopies, each bearing a photograph of a thirtyish Arab with wire-rimmed glasses and furtive, intense eyes. Next to the photo were drawings of how the suspect might look with long hair, with a goatee or clean shaven.

The hunted man was Abu Zubaydah, 31, the Saudi-born Palestinian who helped assemble the inner mechanisms of Osama bin Laden's worldwide terror network. If anyone knows where bin Laden is hiding—or where al-Qaeda sleeper cells are lying dormant inside the U.S.—it is this trusted lieutenant. As al-Qaeda's chief of operations and top recruiter, Zubaydah could provide the names of terrorists around the world and which targets they planned to hit.

But first he had to be caught. Hussain's orders were "to capture the suspects alive at all costs," which wouldn't be easy. U.S. intelligence showed that more than a dozen terrorist suspects were staying in perhaps nine Faisalabad safe houses. They were fanatical, probably armed with guns and grenades.

U.S. and Pakistani intelligence were not sure which of the houses might be harboring Zubaydah. During their month-long stay in Faisalabad, the al-Qaeda agents seldom, if ever, left their houses, even to pray at nearby mosques. But telephone and computer wiretaps had given the agents a strong hunch that Zubaydah was hiding in Shabaz Cottage, a monolithic gray villa in the suburb of Faisal Town.

With high stone walls topped by vines of barbed and electric wires, the three-story place was bounded on two sides by grassy fields, which afforded a good view of anyone approaching.

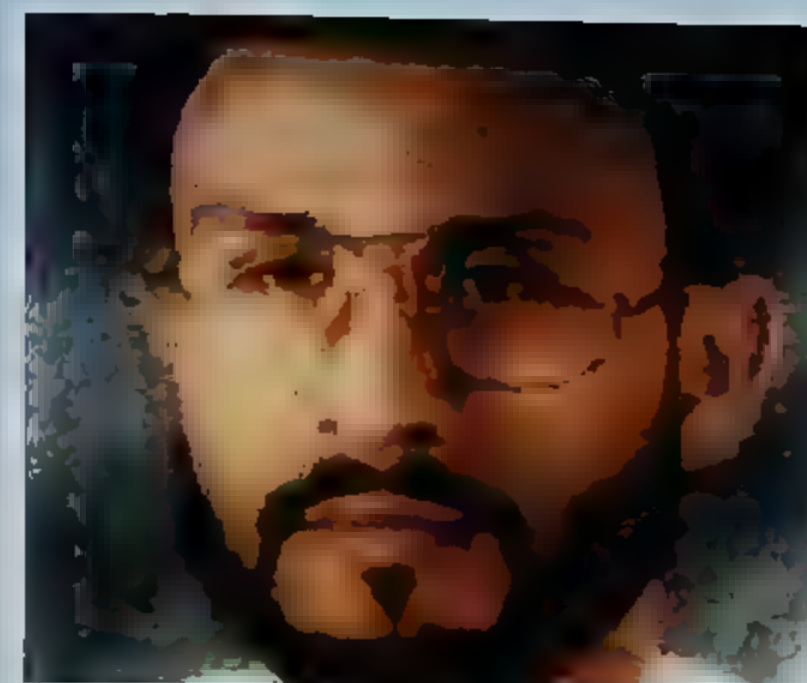
Should the raiding party burst into the compound and risk a shoot-out, or surround the place and wait for the suspects to surrender? Hussain couldn't decide. In the end, his men did both. At 3 a.m., more than 100 police crept up to Shabaz Cottage. In case the suspects escaped, Hussain also mounted 40 police checkpoints on all the main roads in Faisalabad; each had Zubaydah's photo.

Clipping the electric wires above the gate, the assault team spidered over, then subdued three guards asleep in the garage. "We gave warning to surrender," Hussain says. There was no response, so the cops broke down the door and rushed in. Zubaydah and three other Arabs grabbed money and fake Saudi passports and raced up the central staircase to the roof, with the police in hot pursuit. The al-Qaeda men were cornered.

Then Zubaydah and his companions pulled off a move that would have impressed any Hollywood stuntman. With a

running start, they leaped off the cottage roof, sailed over the barbed-wire fencing and tumbled onto the neighboring villa's roof—a drop of 25 feet. They were immediately grabbed by four Pakistani cops waiting for them. Zubaydah was furious that fellow believers would act against him. "You're not Muslims!" he is said to have told the police disdainfully in English. "Of course we are," an officer replied. "Well, you're American Muslims," he sneered.

The taunting stopped when one of Zubaydah's comrades lunged at a cop and wrested away his AK-47. "There was a struggle for the gun, and Zubaydah was hit in the cross fire," Hussain says. He was shot in the stomach, the leg and possibly the groin. His gun-grabbing comrade, a Syrian named Abu al-Hasnat, was killed, and the third, unidentified suspect was also wounded, along with three officers. Once the al-Qaeda men were all handcuffed, the Americans moved in, comparing their catch—25 foreigners in all that night—to photos kept in a casebook of known al-Qaeda members. When one of the wounded matched up with Zubaydah's photo, "the FBI agents were very happy," says Hussain. "They applauded when they found out."



GREAT CATCH Investigators got Abu Zubaydah—and documents that may help stop more attacks

A trove of computer discs, notebooks and phone numbers discovered in the safe house should help investigators trace Zubaydah's web. A senior U.S. intelligence official says the take amounts to 10,000 pages of material. Most of this cache was flown back to the U.S. for analysis. "We know for certain that Abu Zubaydah was planning future terrorist attacks," this official said. Investigators are also intrigued by a roster taped up on a kitchen wall, which has "Osama" and "Abu Zubaydah" down for unspecified duties. Whether these chores were domestic or subversive in nature is not yet known. And investigators say there is no evidence that bin Laden was in the house. There were no weapons found. Says an Islamabad military officer: "These were men on the run."

In the U.S. and Europe, authorities were exultant over Zubaydah's arrest. American Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld said dryly, "There's no question but that having an opportunity to visit with him is helpful." He added, "Sometimes I understate for emphasis." French officials, who have been tracking the Palestinian far longer, were less laconic. Zubaydah's arrest, said a Paris official, represents "a serious blow to the al-Qaeda terror organization around the world and may significantly undermine its ability to plan and stage attacks."

Like most of the Sept. 11 hijackers, Zubaydah grew up in a comfortable middle-class home. His real name is Zayn al-Abidin Mohammed Husayn, and he was born into a Palestinian family living in Riyadh. In his teens, he was lured into Islamic extremism through the Palestinian cause. At 18, he surfaced in Gaza as a member of the Islamic jihad. In the mid-1990s, he moved to Afghanistan, where his zeal and efficiency earned him a place in al-Qaeda's inner circle. Fastidious by nature, he was more a logistician than a fighter. Bin Laden trusted him enough to put him in charge of transit houses in Peshawar, the Pakistani border town. He became a kind of admissions officer, deciding which volunteers would be accepted for terrorist training. As a cover, he posed as a honey merchant but nonetheless

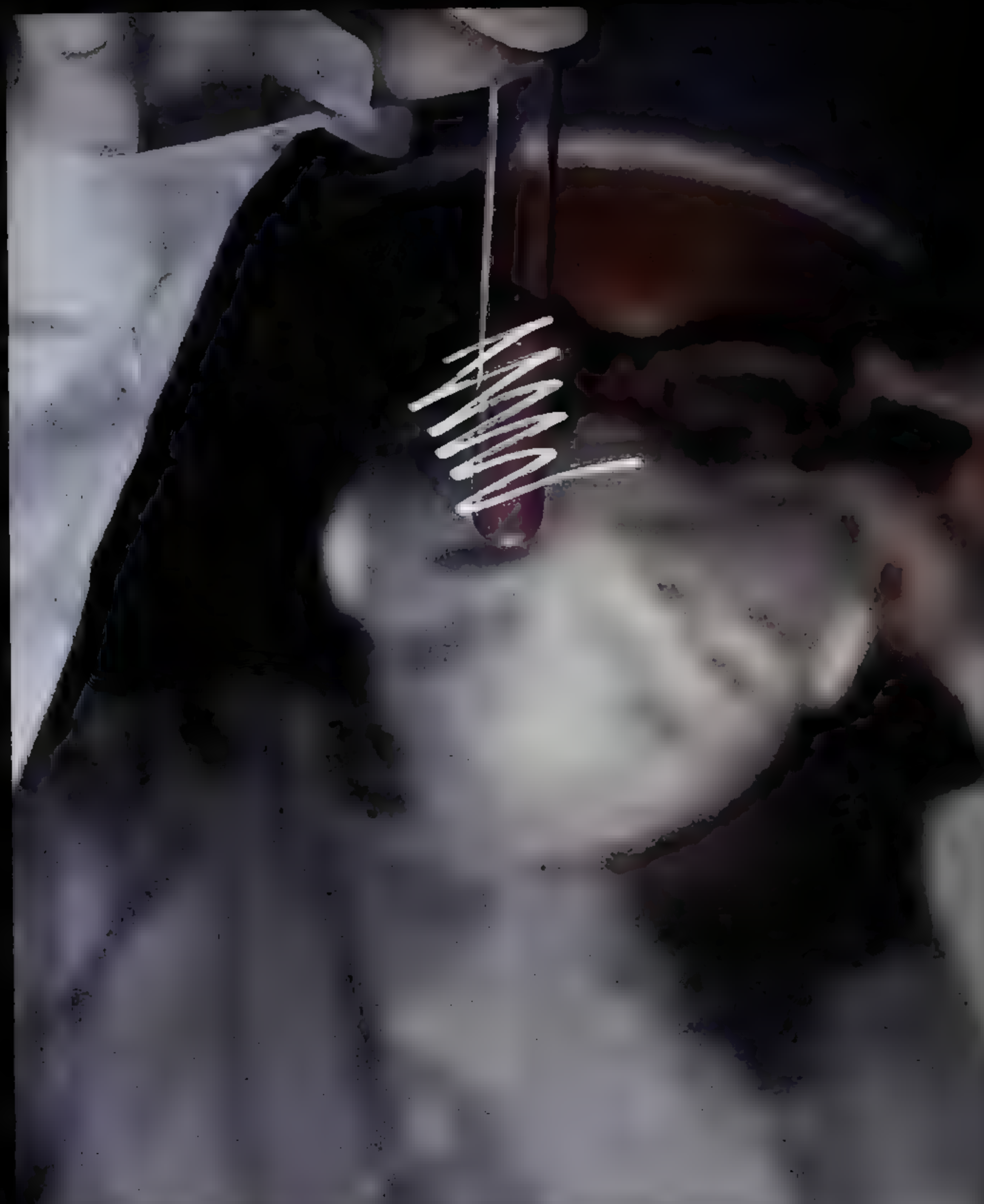
attracted notice from the Pakistanis, who raided the halfway houses in 1997. Zubaydah fled to Afghanistan. He was promoted to director of the Khalden training camp near Jalalabad, where he indoctrinated many Europe-based Arabs. As a French official explains, "He was clearly establishing contacts with people he could call upon when his al-Qaeda superiors told him to mount an operation."

Zubaydah's fingerprints appear on most of al-Qaeda's terrorist plots—some successful, most not—during the past few years. While bin Laden and his No. 2, the Egyptian physician Ayman al-Zawahiri, hid out in Afghanistan, Zubaydah was one of al-Qaeda's most traveled leaders, employing at least 37 aliases in extensive trips to Asia and Africa, according to U.S. investigators. (There have been reports that al-Zawahiri was spotted in eastern Afghanistan last month.) Zubaydah was implicated in the 1998 U.S. embassy bombings in East Africa, soon after, he rose to become al-Qaeda's chief of overseas operations. He allegedly played a role in the so-called millennium plots—two thwarted



terrorist attacks planned for December 1999, one at Los Angeles International Airport and the other at a popular tourist hotel in Jordan. His name was blurred out by a Franco Algerian picked up last July in Dubai who identified him as plotting to blow up the U.S. embassy in Paris. He is also linked to Zacarias Moussaoui, the French trainee pilot who will be tried in the U.S. as the purported "20th hijacker." Moussaoui is reportedly a Khalden camp graduate and probably took orders from Zubaydah.

After the U.S. started bombing Afghanistan, on Oct. 7, Zubaydah slipped across



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the border. Washington investigators say the U.S. and its allies were using all existing intelligence assets to look for him in the region, especially in Pakistan. Initially, U.S. mistrust of Pakistani intelligence agencies slowed the search. But it was the Pakistanis who provided the first big break.

A month ago, a Pajero jeep with four men and three burka-clad women was stopped at a checkpoint in Chapri, a village with an ancient stone arch that serves as a gateway to the Pakistani tribal region. Two tribal militiamen questioned one of the passengers and was surprised that he spoke no Pashtu. He was a Yemenite. All the passengers were ordered out of the car, and the militiamen noticed that the women in the burkas were very tall; one of them wore men's sandals. They turned out to be African men, two Sudanese and a Mauritanian. Their Pakistani driver was from Faisalabad.

The foreigners, as one officer put it, were "hard nuts to crack"; the Pakistanis less so. At the nearby town of Kohat, the group was turned over to the FBI for interrogation. "All we did was facilitate things for the Americans," says an intelligence officer in Peshawar. Money seemed to work better than any arm twisting. "The local contacts for al-Qaeda were caught, and financial inducements were made to them," explains a Pakistani military officer.

Using "extremely sensitive methods"—

FBI-speak for telephone intercepts and locator devices—Pakistani and American investigators zeroed in on at least two houses in Faisalabad where calls were being made to suspicious phone numbers in Afghanistan. The investigators staked out the house in Faisal Town and found that it had been rented through a local go-between by Middle Easterners posing as cotton merchants. Ideally, the agents would have "sat on" Zubaydah, monitoring his contacts and e-mails for as long as possible to unlock his secret plots and pick up clues about bin Laden.

But the FBI was worried about leaks from within the Pakistani government. (Only President Pervez Musharraf, the Punjab governor and the top-echelon military intelligence men knew of the impending raid, according to a senior Islamabad official.) And the longer the surveillance dragged on, the more likely the watchers were to be spotted by Zubaydah's team. So they struck.

In the end, more than 50 al-Qaeda suspects were caught in night raids around Faisalabad and Lahore on March 28. More arrests were to come. In Peshawar five Sudanese training at a flying club

were detained, and FBI agents pored over the school's alumni roster, looking for known al-Qaeda operatives. Last Monday police in Lahore arrested an additional 16 al-Qaeda suspects. Many of the Arabs and Afghans caught in the Faisalabad raid have been flown out of the country, according to Pakistani authorities, probably to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, where the U.S. is interrogating captured Taliban and al-Qaeda members. The wounded Zubaydah was rushed by ambulance to Lahore, then flown to a hospital in southwestern Pakistan—probably to either Dalbandin or Jacobabad, two military bases used by the U.S. "For now," says a Pakistani source, "Abu Zubaydah's keeping mum. He's not admitting to anything." His underlings, also in U.S. custody, may be more willing to talk. —*With reporting by Massimo Calabresi, Elaine Shannon, Mark Thompson and Adam Zagorin/Washington, Bruce Crumley/Paris, Syed Talat Hussain/Islamabad and Rahimullah Yusufzai/Peshawar*



CAMP X-RAY A detainee is taken from interrogation in February

ETHICS

How Do We Make Him Talk?

The U.S. can't waste time reveling in the capture of Abu Zubaydah. Its next task is equally urgent: persuading the al-Qaeda COO to talk. Washington will say only that it has stowed Zubaydah in a secure location while tending to his bullet wounds and that he may be transported to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, where he could become the first al-Qaeda man tried before a military tribunal. But more crucial than Zubaydah's ultimate destination will be any stops he makes along the way.

Last week Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld swatted down reports that the U.S. plans to ship Zubaydah to a nation, such as Egypt or Jordan, that unlike the U.S. has no qualms about extracting information through torture.

But a well-placed American military official tells *TIME* that at least initially the U.S. had looked for an ally to conduct an interrogation. "Someone is going to squeeze him," says the official. "We've been out of that business for so long that it's best handled by others." No matter who pressures Zubaydah to talk, the squeezing would most likely consist of drugs, mind games and sleep deprivation. "It's not pulling out fingernails," says the official, "but it's pretty brutal."

The "T word," as Rumsfeld prefers it to be called, has been percolating through legal and military circles for some months. Is the brutalization of one life justified if it could save thousands? According to a CNN/USA Today poll last fall, 45% of Americans surveyed

supported torture to prevent attacks. Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz has endorsed the issuance of "torture warrants" in the rarest of instances. While ethicists remain squeamish at the prospect of torturing low-level al-Qaeda recruits who probably aren't privy to life-sparing information, the stakes may be different in Zubaydah's case. Anthony D'Amato, a professor at Northwestern University School of Law who has defended a doctor charged with genocide, finds torture legally reprehensible but sees some moral wiggle room when it comes to Zubaydah. "In the realm of morality, while torturing a human being is forbidden, it is nevertheless required to save

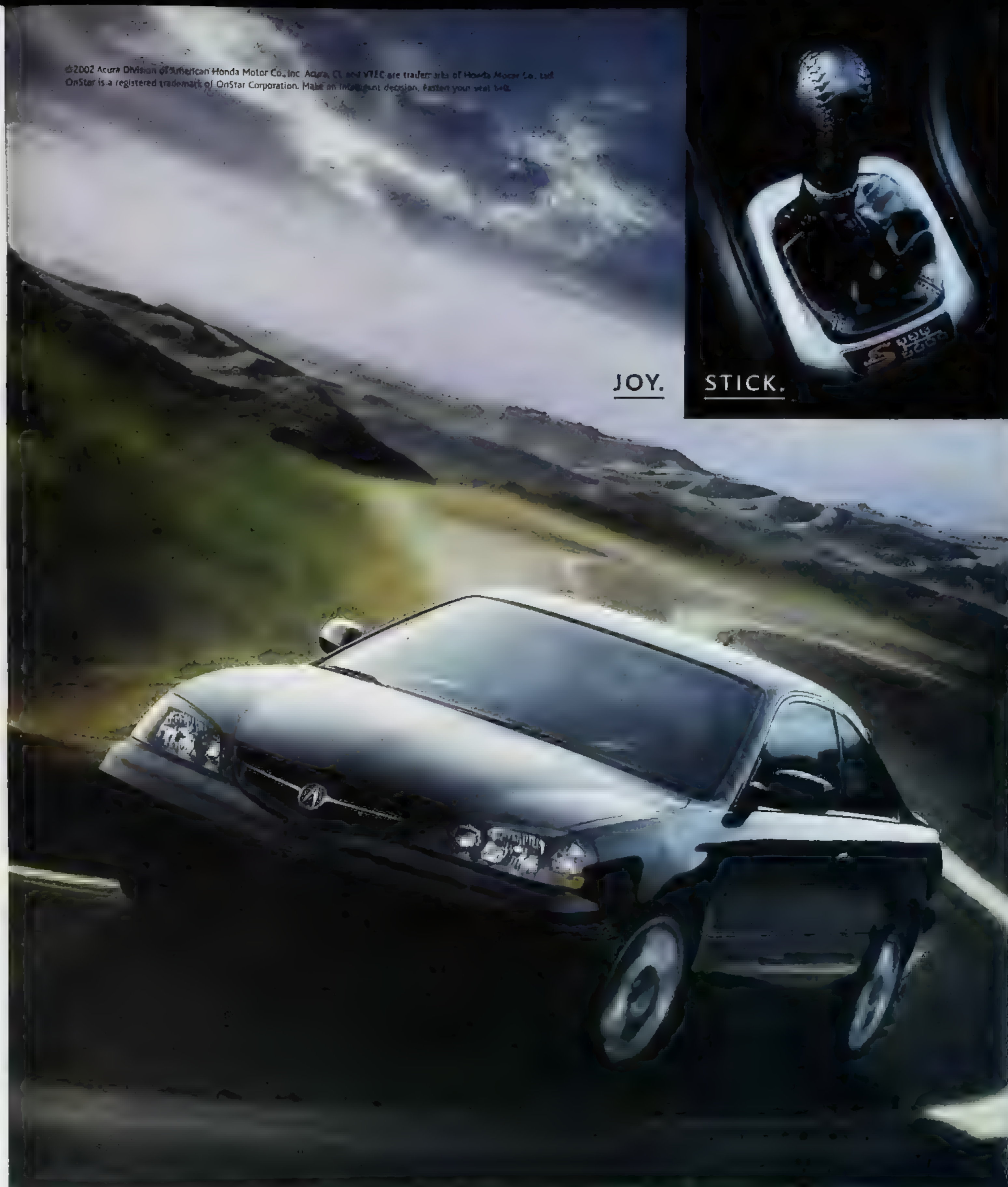
human lives," he says.

Opponents make no exceptions whatever for the practice, which has long been barred by both U.S. and international law. "Trickery, sure—but not torture," says Scott Silliman, a professor at Duke University School of Law. "We never want to become like those we claim as our enemies."

U.S. officials aren't optimistic Zubaydah will ever crack. But even a silent Zubaydah may spare American lives. Says an official: "If he never says a word to anyone, just having him out of the equation is enough." —*By Jodie Morse.*

With reporting by Elaine Shannon, Mark Thompson and Adam Zagorin/Washington

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WORLD

RAGIN' CAJUN? Hamdi, center, nabbed in Afghanistan, says Louisiana was home

potato. Officials there quietly hint that the family is of Palestinian, Egyptian or Yemeni origin—the surname is more common in those places—and would love to be able to drop-kick his genealogy to another Arab country. “We are looking into the claims. We are not exactly sure yet,” said Nail al-Jubeir, a spokesman for the Saudi embassy in Washington.

As Hamdi was being flown in a C-130 from Cuba to Dulles airport last Friday, officials at the Pentagon and State Department puzzled over his citizenship status. “He’s in a legal never-never land,” said a Defense Department official, “so until Justice determines his precise status, we’ll hang on to him.” Which means that Hamdi will hang out at a U.S. Navy brig in Norfolk, Va. If found to be an American, Hamdi will be prosecuted in a

U.S. court, like Lindh, with the full deck of constitutional rights, or he could be court-martialed. As with Lindh, he could be charged with conspiracy to kill Americans, providing support for terrorists and using destructive devices during crimes of violence. Charges could include treason, which carries the death penalty. As a U.S. citizen, Hamdi cannot be brought before a military tribunal, which the Bush Administration is reserving for foreigners and probably just the big catches. It is possible that Hamdi may have claimed Saudi citizenship, or he may have fought in the armed forces of “another state,” which could bring forfeiture of his citizen-

ship under U.S. laws. But the Justice Department would not have gone to the trouble of delivering Hamdi if it believed he could not be tried in a U.S. court. The plane carrying Hamdi landed at Dulles so that his case can fall under the jurisdiction of the same federal court in Virginia in which Lindh is being tried. “We think he will have American citizenship,” said Pentagon spokeswoman Torie Clarke.

So after nearly 20 years abroad, some of it perhaps in combat against fellow citizens, Hamdi got a ticket home to the U.S. thanks to a Baton Rouge birth certificate. For the foreseeable future, however, his only view of the country of his birth will be from behind bars. —*Reported by Alice Jackson Baughn/Baton Rouge; Helen Gibson/London; Hilary Hyton/Austin; and Mark Thompson and Viveca Novak/Washington*

Taliban from the Bayou

Yasser Hamdi shared a hideout with John Walker Lindh. He may also be a fellow American

By **BILL SAPORITO**

AS HE STUMBLED OUT OF THE FLOODED, filth-filled hole that served as the last Taliban fortification in Mazar-i-Sharif last December, Yasser Hamdi heard a British journalist ask, “Where are you from?” Hamdi, who appeared upbeat even after six days in that besieged sewer, chirped up immediately. “Baton Rouge,” he said. Just hearing a response surprised Neil Syson, a reporter for the *Sun*, a London tabloid. But the actual words floored him. “Louisiana?” someone asked incredulously. “Do you know it?” replied Hamdi.

There doesn’t seem to be much doubt now that Yasser Esam Hamdi was born on the bayou. Or that Hamdi and alleged Taliban turncoat John Walker Lindh were among the holdouts in the Qala-i-Jangi prison riot that day, raising the possibility that the two knew each other. But they were separated immediately after capture because Lindh needed medical attention and Hamdi didn’t appear to be injured. In February Hamdi was shipped off to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, with other suspected al-Qaeda men. “From the very beginning, there was a possibility in everyone’s mind that he might be an American, because he

spoke English,” said General Tommy Franks, the U.S. commander of Afghanistan forces. “I can tell you that at the time he left Afghanistan, we could neither confirm nor deny that he was an American citizen.” In January the FBI and Louisiana’s state highway patrol started an investigation that tip-toed around the state’s strict privacy laws and involved hand searches for birth certificates. It led to one issued for Hamdi by Woman’s Hospital in Baton Rouge in 1979.

Beyond that there is nothing but doubt, since no one in Baton Rouge has yet claimed to recall the Hamdis, who returned to Saudi Arabia in the early ’80s, according to officials. His father might have worked in the petrochemical industry, which forms the industrial base of Baton Rouge, or at Louisiana State University, where hundreds of Saudis have taken part in a petroleum-engineering program over the years. But oil companies have not been able to find a record of Hamdi’s father or mother, nor has Louisiana State.

Saudi Arabia, home to 15 of the 19 hijackers, is eager to unload this latest hot

“From the very beginning there was a possibility in everyone’s mind that he might be an American, because he spoke English.”

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< Or >

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SOCIETY

MAKING TIME FOR A BABY

For years, women have been told they could wait until 40 or later to have babies. But a new book argues that's way too late

By NANCY GIBBS

LISTEN TO A SUCCESSFUL WOMAN DISCUSS HER FAILURE TO BEAR a child, and the grief comes in layers of bitterness and regret. This was supposed to be the easy part, right? Not like getting into Harvard. Not like making partner. The baby was to be Mother Nature's gift. Anyone can do it; high school dropouts stroll through the mall with their babies in a Snuggli. What can be so hard, especially for a Mistress of the Universe, with modern medical science devoted to resetting the biological clock? "I remember sitting in the clinic waiting room," recalls a woman who ran the infertility marathon, "and a woman—she was in her mid-40s and had tried everything to get pregnant—told me that one of the doctors had glanced at her chart and said, 'What are you doing here? You are wasting your time.' It was so cruel. She was holding out for that one last glimpse of hope. How horrible was it to shoot that hope down?"

The manner was cold, but the message was clear—and devastating. "Those women who are at the top of their game could have had it all, children and career, if they wanted it," suggests Pamela Madsen, executive director of the American Infertility Association (A.I.A.). "The problem was, nobody told them the truth about their bodies." And the truth is that even the very best fertility experts have found that the hands of the clock will not be moved. Baby specialists can do a lot to help a 29-year-old whose tubes are blocked or a 32-year-old whose husband has a low sperm count. But for all the headlines about 45-year-old actresses giving birth, the fact is that "there's no promising therapy for age-related infertility," says Dr. Michael Soules, a professor at the University of Washington School of Medicine and past president of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM). "There's certainly nothing on the horizon."

Photo-illustration for TIME by Matt Mahurin





27 IS THE AGE AT WHICH A WOMAN'S CHANCE OF GETTING PREGNANT BEGINS TO DECLINE

At 20, the risk of miscarriage is about 9%; it doubles by 35, then doubles again by the time a woman reaches her early 40s
At 42, 90% of a woman's eggs are abnormal; she has only a 7.8% chance of having a baby without using donor eggs

This means, argues economist Sylvia Ann Hewlett in her new book, *Creating a Life: Professional Women and the Quest for Children* (Talk Miramax Books), that many ambitious young women who also hope to have kids are heading down a bad piece of road if they think they can spend a decade establishing their careers and wait until 35 or beyond to establish their families. Even as more couples than ever seek infertility treatment—the number of procedures performed jumped 27% between 1996 and 1998—doctors are learning that the most effective treatment may be prevention, which in this case means knowledge. “But the fact that the biological clock is real is unwelcome news to my 24-year-old daughter,” Hewlett observes, “and she’s pretty typical.”

Women have been debating for a generation how best to balance work and home life, but somehow each new chapter starts a new fight, and Hewlett’s book is no exception. Back in 1989, when Felice Schwartz discussed in the *Harvard Business Review* how to create more flexibility for career women with children (she never used the phrase Mommy Track herself),

her proposals were called “dangerous” and “retrofeminist” because they could give corporations an excuse to derail women’s careers. Slow down to start a family, the skeptics warned, and you run the risk that you will never catch up.

And so, argues Hewlett, many women embraced a “male model” of single-minded career focus, and the result is “an epidemic of childlessness” among professional women. She conducted a national survey of 1,647 “high-achieving women,” including 1,168 who earn in the top 10% of income of their age group or hold degrees in law or medicine, and another 479 who are highly educated but are no longer in the work force. What she learned shocked her: she found that 42% of high-achieving women in corporate America (defined as companies with 5,000 or more employees) were still childless after age 40. That figure rose to 49% for women who earn \$100,000 or more. Many other women were able to have only one child because they started their families too late. “They’ve been making a lot of money,” says Dr. David

Adamson, a leading fertility specialist at Stanford University, “but it won’t buy back the time.”

Recent Census data support Hewlett’s research: childlessness has doubled in the past 20 years, so that 1 in 5 women between ages 40 and 44 is childless. For women that age and younger with graduate and professional degrees, the figure is 47%. This group certainly includes women for whom having children was never a priority: for them, the opening of the work force offered many new opportunities, including the chance to define success in realms other than motherhood. But Hewlett argues that many other women did not actually choose to be childless. When she asked women to recall their intentions at the time they were finishing college, Hewlett found that only 14% said that they definitely did not want to have children.

For most women Hewlett interviewed, childlessness was more like what one called a “creeping nonchoice.” Time passes, work is relentless. The travel, the hours—relationships are hard to sustain.

By the time a woman is married and settled enough in her career to think of starting a family, it is all too often too late. “They go to a doctor, take a blood test and are told the game is over before it even begins,” says A.I.A.’s Madsen. “They are shocked, devastated and angry.” Women generally know their fertility declines with age; they just don’t realize how much and how fast. According to the Centers for Disease Control, once a woman celebrates her 42nd birthday, the chances of her having a baby using her own eggs, even with advanced medical help, are less than 10%. At age 40, half of her eggs are chromosomally abnormal, by 42, that figure is 90%. “I go through Kleenex in my office like it’s going out of style,” says reproductive endocrinologist Michael Slowey in Englewood, N.J.

Hewlett and her allies say they are just trying to correct the record in the face of widespread false optimism. Her survey found that nearly 9 out of 10 young women were confident of their ability to get pregnant into their 40s. Last fall the A.I.A. conducted a fertility-awareness survey on the women’s website iVillage.com. Out of the

12,524 respondents, only one answered all 15 questions correctly. Asked when fertility begins to decline, only 13% got it right (age 27); 39% thought it began to drop at 40. Asked how long couples should try to conceive on their own before seeking help, fully 42% answered 30 months. That is a dangerous combination: a couple that imagines fertility is no problem until age 40 and tries to get pregnant for 30 months before seeing a doctor is facing very long odds of ever becoming parents.

In one sense, the confusion is understandable. It is only in the past 10 years that doctors themselves have discovered the limitations. “I remember being told by a number of doctors, ‘Oh, you have plenty of time,’ even when I was 38,” says Claudia Morehead, 47, a California insurance lawyer who is finally pregnant, using donor eggs. Even among fertility specialists, “it was shocking to us that IVF didn’t work so well after age 42,” admits Dr. Sarah Berga, a reproductive endocrinologist at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. “The early ‘90s, to my mind, was all about how shocked we were that we

couldn’t get past this barrier.” But even as doctors began to try to get the word out, they ran into resistance of all kinds.

One is simply how information is shared. Childlessness is a private sorrow; the miracle baby is an inevitable headline. “When you see these media stories hyping women in their late 40s having babies, it’s with donor eggs,” insists Stanford’s Adamson, “but that is conveniently left out of the stories.” The more aggressive infertility clinics have a financial incentive to hype the good news and bury the facts. A 45-year-old woman who has gone through seven cycles of IVF can easily spend \$100,000 on treatment. But even at the best fertility clinics in the country, her chance of taking a baby home is in the single digits.

In hopes of raising women’s awareness, ASRM launched a modest \$60,000 ad campaign last fall, with posters and brochures warning that factors like smoking, weight problems and sexually transmitted infections can all harm fertility. But the furor came with the fourth warning, a picture of a baby bottle shaped like an hourglass: “Advancing age decreases your ability to have children.” The physicians viewed this as a public service, given the evidence of widespread confusion about the facts, but the group has come un-

The Limits Of Science

ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY is one of the great medical success stories of the late 20th century. Thanks to fertility drugs, in-vitro fertilization (IVF) and a growing list of even more sophisticated techniques, tens of thousands of healthy babies are born each year that otherwise might never have been conceived. But the process is neither foolproof nor risk free. There are limits to what science can do for infertile couples, and the more doctors have to intervene with drugs, needles and surgery to get sperm to meet egg, the greater the chance that something will go wrong. Among the pitfalls:

OVARIAN HYPERSTIMULATION The first step in most assisted-fertilization techniques is to trick the ovaries into producing a lot of eggs at once. But the hormones doctors use to do this are powerful drugs and in rare cases can cause serious complications, including blood clots and kidney damage.

MULTIPLE GESTATION Not being able to have a baby can be heartbreaking. But having too many at once can be even worse. About 20% to 35% of IVF pregnancies produce multiple fetuses, usually twins. Having more than two or three babies at once is often a medical disaster. Babies that develop in a crowded uterus or are born too early are at risk for a lifetime of developmental problems, including mental retardation, paralysis and blindness. Trying to reduce the number of fetuses through

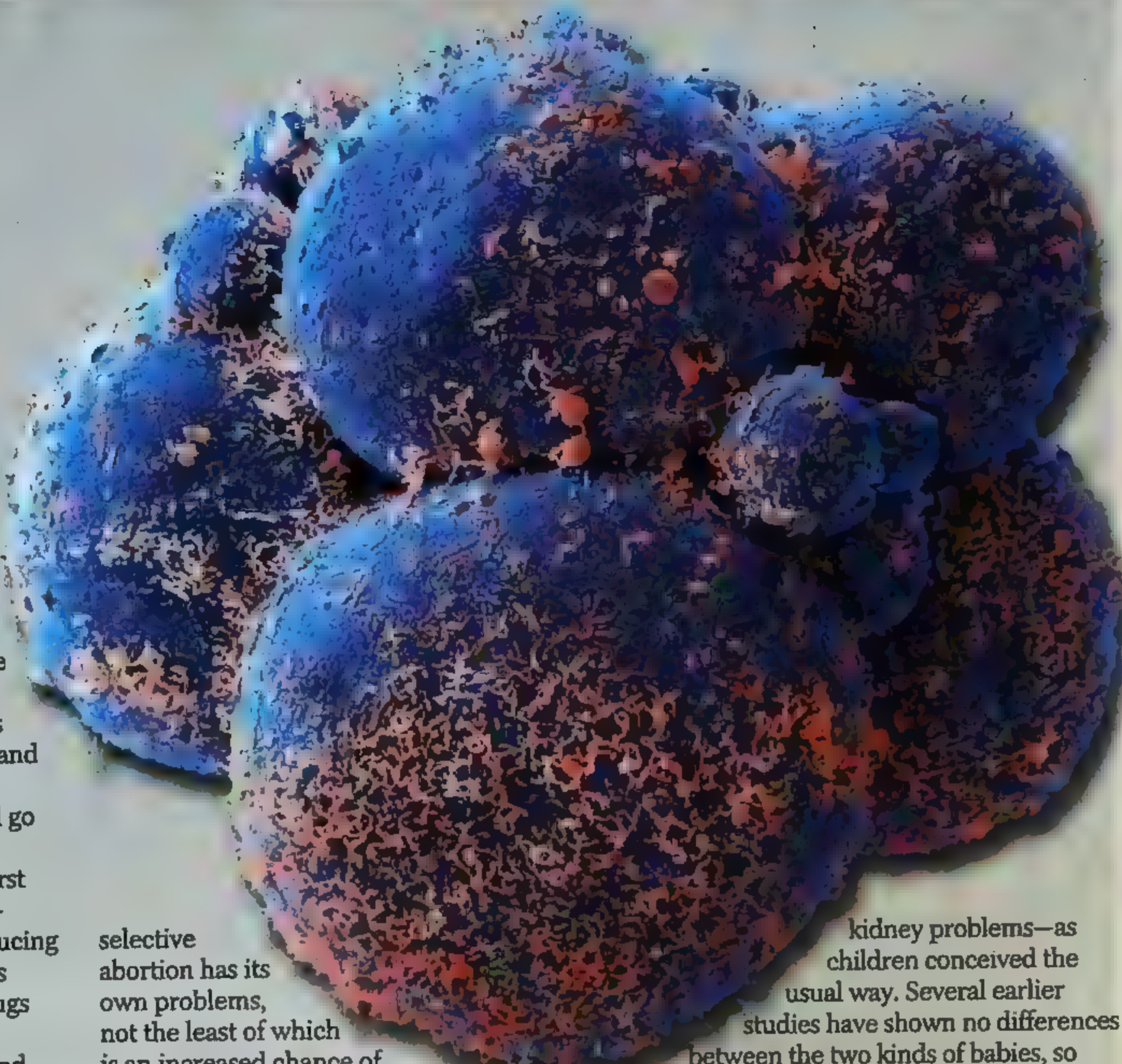
selective abortion has its own problems, not the least of which is an increased chance of miscarriage.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT Twins and triplets (not to mention septuplets) often weigh less than normal at birth. But a recent study from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control suggests that even single babies conceived through IVF are more likely to be born underweight. Whether that also puts them at greater risk of developmental problems is uncertain.

BIRTH DEFECTS An Australian study published in March reported that IVF children are twice as likely to suffer birth defects—such as cleft palate, a hole in the heart or

kidney problems—as children conceived the usual way. Several earlier studies have shown no differences between the two kinds of babies, so further research is needed. Even if the apparent increase is real, it might not be clear whether the birth defects are caused by the artificial reproductive technology or by whatever underlying problem caused the infertility in the first place.

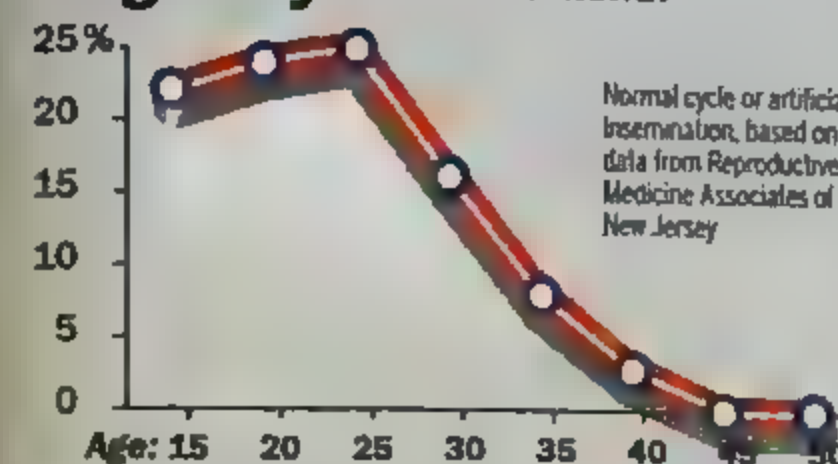
Even the most powerful techniques can turn back a woman's biological clock only so far. Women in their early 30s who want to use their own eggs have a better than 30% chance of delivering a live baby by artificial means. After age 43, the success rate drops to a forbidding 3%. —By Christine Gorman



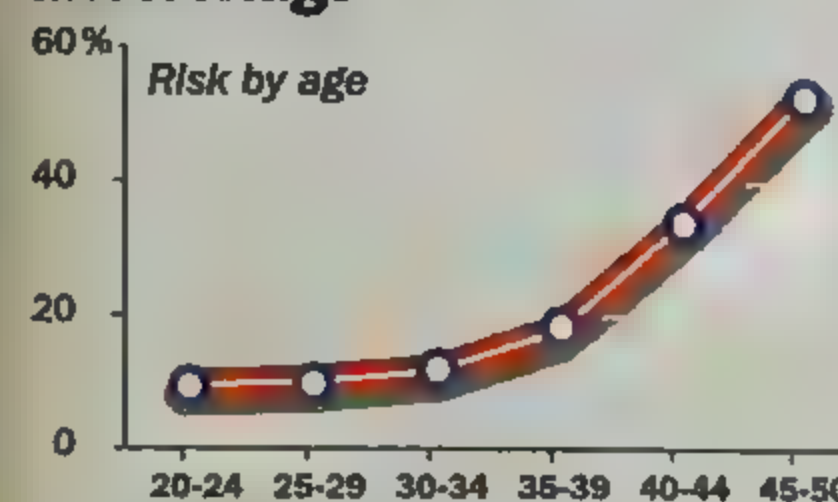
THE DANGERS OF WAITING

Older women have a harder time getting pregnant and face greater risks when they do

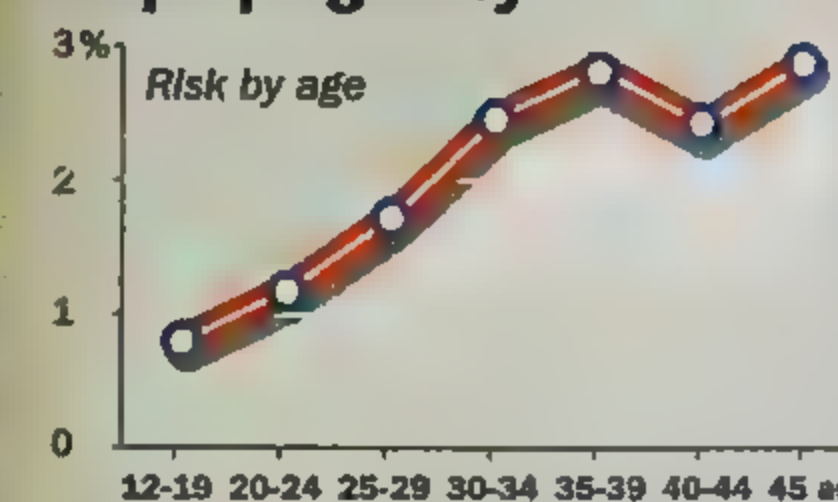
Pregnancy Odds each month



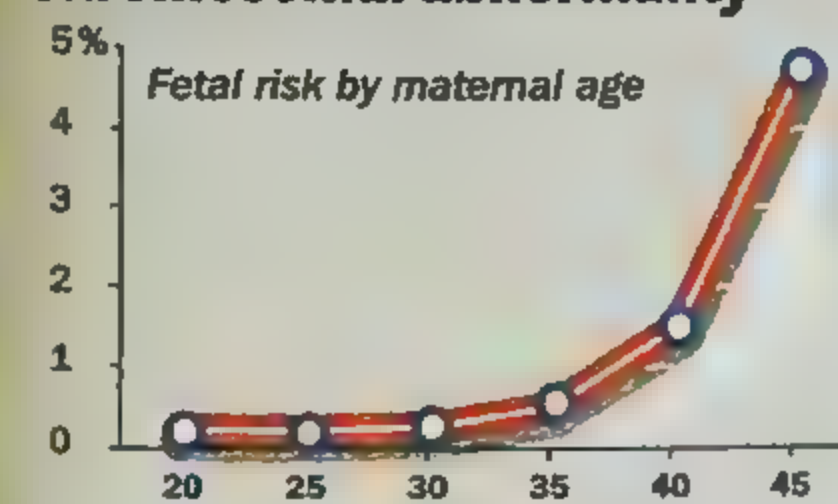
Miscarriage



Ectopic pregnancy



Chromosomal abnormality



der fire for scaring women with an oversimplified message on a complex subject.

"The implication is, 'I have to hurry up and have kids now or give up on ever having them,'" says Kim Gandy, president of the National Organization for Women. "And that is not true for the vast majority of women." Gandy, 48, had her first child at 39. "It was a choice on my part, but in most ways it really wasn't. It's not like you can create out of whole cloth a partner you want to have a family with and the economic and emotional circumstances that allow you to be a good parent. So to put pressure on young women to hurry up and have kids when they don't have those other factors in place really does a disservice to them and to their kids."

To emphasize a woman's age above all other factors can be just one more piece of misleading information, Gandy suggests. "There are two people involved [in baby-making], and yet we're putting all the responsibility on women and implying that women are being selfish if they don't choose to have children early." She shares the concern that women will hear the research and see the ads and end up feeling it is so hard to strike a balance that it's futile to even try. "There is an antifeminist agenda that says we should go back to the 1950s," says Caryl Rivers, a journalism professor at Boston University. "The subliminal message is, 'Don't get too educated; don't get too successful or too ambitious.'"

Allison Rosen, a clinical psychologist in New York City who has made it her mission to make sure her female patients know the fertility odds, disagrees. "This is not a case of male doctors' wanting to keep women barefoot and pregnant," she says. "You lay out the facts, and any particular individual woman can then make her choices." Madson of A.I.A. argues that the biological imperative is there whether women know it or not. "I cringe when feminists say giving women reproductive knowledge is pressuring them to have a child," she says. "That's simply not true. Reproductive freedom is not just the ability not to have a child through birth control. It's the ability to have one if and when you want one."

YOU CAN TRACE THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN hope and biology back to *Genesis*, when Abraham and Sarah gave thanks for the miracle that brought them their son in old age. "She was the first infertile woman," notes Zev Rosenwaks, the director of New York Presbyterian Hospital's infertility program. "It was so improbable that an allegedly menopausal woman could have a

SOCIETY

baby that her firstborn was named Isaac, which means 'to laugh.' The miracle stories have fed the hope ever since, but so does wishful thinking. "It's tremendously comforting for a 34- or 36-year-old professional woman to imagine that she has time on her side," says Hewlett, which can make for resistance to hearing the truth.

This is the heart of Hewlett's crusade: that it is essential for women to plan where they want to be at 45 and work backward, armed with the knowledge that the window for having children is narrower than they have been led to believe and that once it begins to swing shut, science can do little to pry it open. And Hewlett argues as well that employers and policymakers need to do more to help families make the balancing act work. "The greatest choice facing modern women is to freely choose to have both, a job and a family, and be supported and admired for it, not be seen as some overweening yuppie."

As it happens, Hewlett knows from personal experience. She says she didn't set out to write about how hard it is for professional women to be moms. She planned to do a book celebrating women

"In just 30 years we've gone from fearing our fertility to squandering it—and very unwittingly."

turning 50 at the millennium and to look at what forces had shaped their lives. Then she discovered, in interview after interview with college deans and opera divas, a cross section of successful women in various fields, that none of them had children—and few of them had chosen to be childless. Many blamed themselves for working too hard and waiting too long—and waking up to the truth too late. "When I talked to these women," she recalls, "their sense of loss was palpable."

Hewlett had spent most of her professional life writing and lecturing on the need for business and government to develop more family-friendly workplaces: she has a Ph.D. in economics from Harvard. And she has had children and lost them and fought to have more. As a young Barnard professor with a toddler at home, she lost twins six months into her pregnancy. If only, she

THREE WAYS TO GIVE NATURE A HELPING HAND

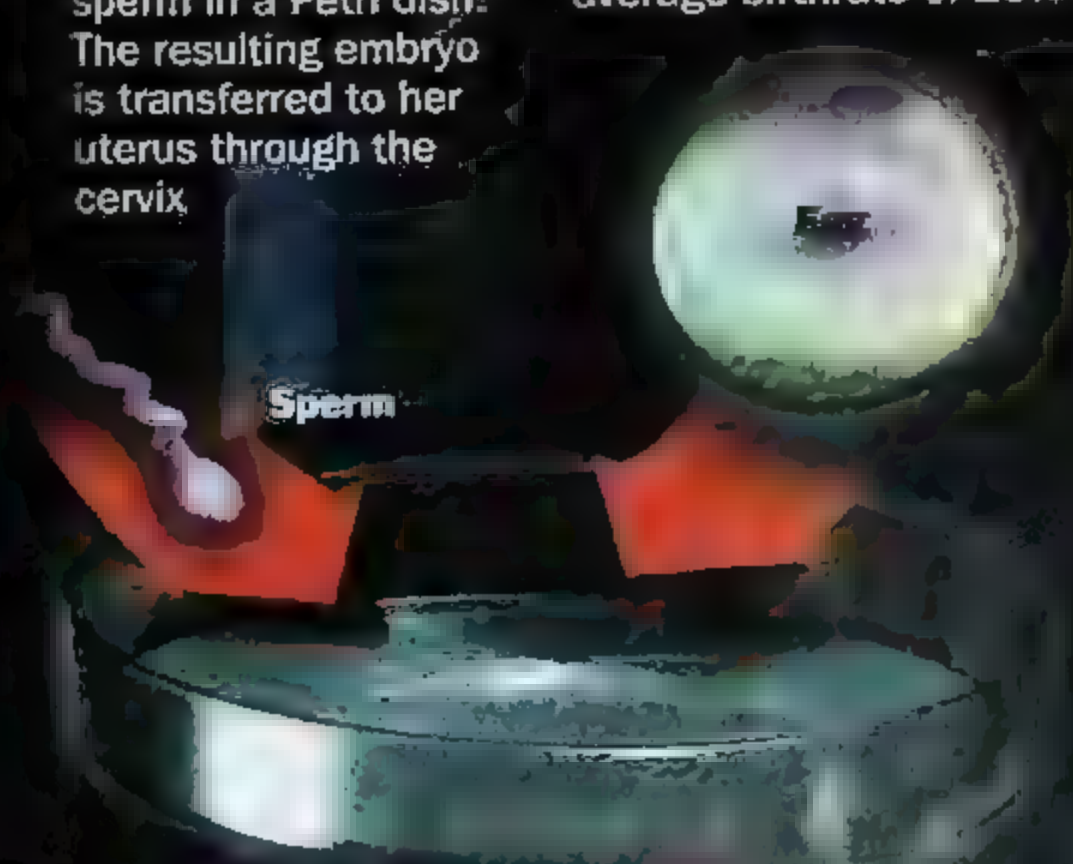
Sometimes hormone therapy does the trick, but many infertile couples require more sophisticated manipulation of sperm and eggs. Among the techniques that offer the greatest hope for success:

Sources: American Society for Reproductive Medicine; National Center for Health Statistics; CDC; British Medical Journal; Mayo Clinic
TIME Graphic by Lon Ticefen and Ed Gabel
Text by Laura Bradford

In vitro fertilization

HOW THEY DO IT A woman's eggs are extracted and mixed with her partner's sperm in a Petri dish. The resulting embryo is transferred to her uterus through the cervix.

POPULARITY At least 60,000 IVF procedures are performed in the U.S. annually, with an average birthrate of 25%.



ICSI (intracytoplasmic sperm injection)

HOW THEY DO IT To counteract problems with sperm count, quality or mobility, doctors inject a single sperm directly into a mature egg to increase the chance of fertilization.

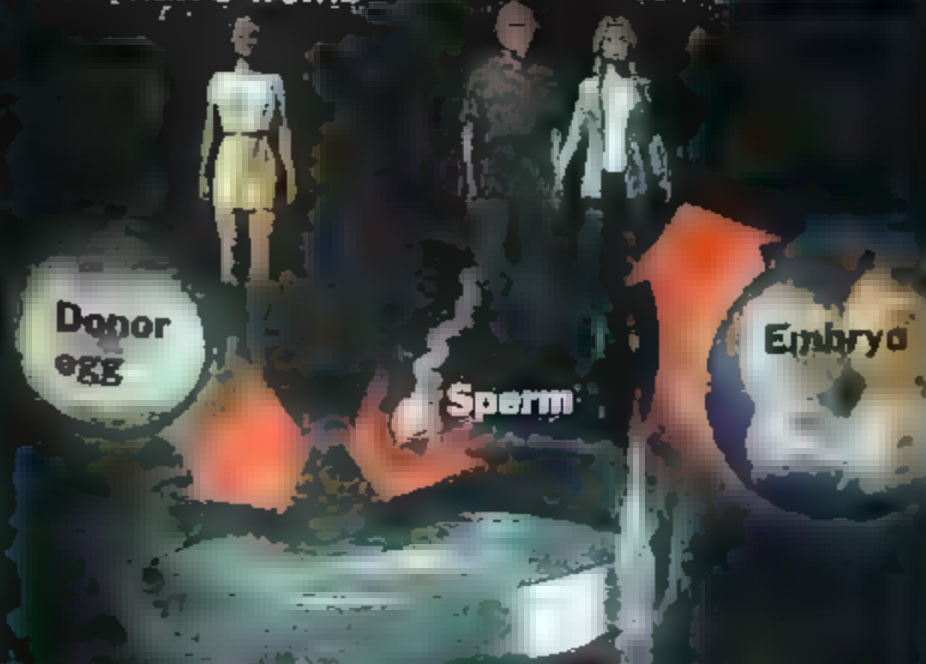
POPULARITY ICSI accounts for approximately 24,000 IVF procedures annually. Average birthrate: 30%.



Egg donation

HOW THEY DO IT When the problem is aging eggs, a young woman may donate her eggs to the couple. Fertilized with the man's sperm, the resulting embryo is implanted in the older woman's womb.

POPULARITY More than 5,000 eggs are donated yearly. After the eggs are fertilized, the birthrate is approximately 40%.



thought, I had taken time off from work, taken it easier. A year and a half later, she writes, she was turned down for tenure by an appointments committee that believed, in the words of one member, that she had "allowed childbearing to dilute my focus." Hewlett was lucky: she went on to have three more children, including Emma, to whom she gave birth at 51 using her own egg and infertility treatments. Hewlett says she understands "baby hunger."

At least she understands it for women. Men, she argues, have an unfair advantage. "Nowadays," she says, "the rule of thumb seems to be that the more successful the woman, the less likely it is she will find a husband or bear a child. For men, the reverse is true. I found that only one-quarter of high-achieving men end up without kids. Men generally find that if they are successful, everything else follows naturally." But that view of men doesn't quite do justice to the challenges they face as well. Men too are working harder than ever; at the very moment that society sends the message to be more involved as fathers, the economy makes it harder—and Hewlett's prescription

that women need to think about having their children younger leaves more men as primary breadwinners. They would be fathers as far as biology goes, but they wouldn't get much chance to be parents. "A lot of my friends who are men and have had families are now divorced," Stanford's Adamson admits. "When you ask them what happened, the vast majority will say, 'Well, I was never home. I was working all the time. I didn't pay enough attention to my family. I wish I had, but it's too late now.'"

Hewlett still insists that men don't face the same "cruel choices" that women confront. "Men who find that they have no relationship with their adult kids at least have a second chance as grandfathers," she argues. "For women, childlessness represents a rolling loss into the future. It means having no children and no grandchildren." While her earlier books are full of policy prescriptions, this one is more

personal. She salts the book with cautionary tales: women who were too threatening to the men they dated, too successful and preoccupied, too "predatory" to suit men who were looking for "nurturers." The voices are authentic but selective; taken together, it is easy to read certain passages and think she is calling for a retreat to home and hearth, where motherhood comes before every other role.

Hewlett replies that she is simply trying to help women make wise choices

also have families gave birth in their 20s. These women may escape the fate of would-be mothers who waited too long, but they encounter a whole different set of obstacles when it comes to balancing work and family. Biology may be unforgiving, but so is corporate culture: those who voluntarily leave their career to raise children often find that the way back in is extremely difficult. Many in her survey said they felt forced out by inflexible bosses; two-thirds say they wish they could return to the work force.

Much would have to change in the typical workplace for parents to be able to downshift temporarily and then resume their pace as their children grew older. Hewlett hopes that the war for talent will inspire corporations to adopt more family-friendly policies in order to attract and maintain the most talented parents, whether male or female. Many of her policy recommendations, however, are unlikely to be enacted anytime soon: mandatory paid parental leave; official "career breaks" like the generous policy at IBM that grants workers up to three years' leave with the guarantee of return to the

same or a similar job; a new Fair Labor Standards Act that would discourage 80-hour workweeks by making all but the very top executives eligible for overtime pay.

Hewlett calls herself a feminist, but she has often crossed swords with feminists who, she charges, are so concerned with reproductive choice that they neglect the needs of women who choose to be mothers. In the history of the family, she notes, it is a very recent development for women to have control over childbearing, thanks to better health care and birth control. But there's an ironic twist now. "In just 30 years, we've gone from fearing our fertility to squandering it—and very unwittingly." The decision of whether to have a child will always be one of the most important anyone makes; the challenge is not allowing time and biology to make it for them.

—Reported by Janice M. Horowitz, Julie Rowe and Sora Song/New York



CATRINA GENOVESE FOR TIME

CRUSADER: Hewlett was 51 when, aided by infertility treatments, she had Emma, 4

based on good information. She is not proposing a return to the '50s, she says, or suggesting that women should head off to college to get their MRS. and then try to have children soon after graduation. "Late 20s is probably more realistic, because men are not ready to commit earlier than that. And the 20s still needs to be a decade of great personal growth." She recommends that women get their degrees, work hard at their first jobs—but then be prepared to plateau for a while and redirect their energy into their personal lives, with the intention of catching up professionally later. "You will make some compromises in your career. But you will catch up, reinvent yourself, when the time is right."

The problem is that Hewlett's own research argues otherwise: in her book all of the examples of successful women who

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100% RISE IN PAST 20 YEARS OF CHILDLESS WOMEN AGES 40 TO 44

Only 0.1% of babies in the U.S. are born to women age 45 or older



The Cost of STARTING FAMILIES FIRST

For those who choose to have children early in life, the trade-off may involve more than just money

By JAMES PONIEWOZIK

BABIES COST YOU DEARLY. PUT ASIDE the romantic images of first steps and bike rides and tearful college graduations, and parenthood is a series of transactions, investments and calculations of risk vs. reward. And these are not just about money. Your children will cost you thousands of dollars, sure, but also chunks of your youth, middle and old age, physical stamina and, at least for many women, career opportunities.

Of course, all this is true at any age. But

to extend the financial metaphor, deciding to have her family while she's in her 20s changes a woman's investment horizon. A younger mother has more time in the bank: more time to conceive successfully, more time to start, restart or change careers when she's ready. But she also has less in the real bank, and in these days of high college costs, she may have a significant debt load. She will have clocked few years in her career, so she will either have to nurture a new life while nurturing a fledgling career or return, years later, to entry-level work after her school friends have moved on. She

might find she has more energy than older moms, or less maturity; she may feel like the coolest mom at nursery school, or she may feel estranged from her unencumbered college pals. Having a family first, as Sylvia Ann Hewlett says in her book *Creating a Life: Professional Women and the Quest for Children*, may be advisable for women who ultimately want careers and children. But that doesn't make it easy.

TIME talked to women across America who began their families early. Many did so by accident (about half of all pregnancies are unplanned), others on purpose. "We wanted

to be young parents," says Donna Ballard, 35, of Norwalk, Iowa, who had her first child at 25. "We didn't want to be 60 when they got out of high school." For all these parents, the decision required trade-offs, hard work and the recognition that having children early usually means giving up something.

MORTGAGES AND MACARONI

DID WE JUST SAY THAT MONEY IS NOT THE only trade-off of motherhood? O.K., but don't get us wrong: it's the biggest. Young

Jane Collyer

AGE: 33 • HAD FIRST CHILD AT: 24

HER STORY: Collyer, with husband Mike and kids Katy, Ava and Rachael, stays home full-time; the family economizes to make it on one income. "When you're old and dying," she says, "you don't think about what you did at work."

mothers start off with less of it, and some never catch up. Diane Lowry, 41, of Bloomingdale, Ill., had her first child at 25, having dropped out of college when she married; she and her husband split up after her second baby was born in 1989. Now an administrative assistant, Lowry envies couples who waited to become established. "They built equity in their homes, put some money aside," she says. "We were always behind the eight ball." She advises her 15-year-old daughter to wait until her "late 20s or early 30s" to have children.

For stay-at-home mom Jane Collyer, 33, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, having her first of three children at 24 meant three words: mac and cheese. Besides getting by on cheap dinners, the Collyers drive a '92 Chevy Cavalier ("There's a lot of life left in it"), and husband Mike, an Ohio assistant attorney general, free-lances as a computer consultant. But, says Jane Collyer, they don't feel deprived, because they never had the perks—expensive cars, dinners out, overseas vacations—that some two-income couples get used to before they have to cut back for the children.

Paying the bills is one thing, of course; saving for college and retirement is another, especially on meager beginning-career dollars. Deb Cummings Dunne, 45, of Dallas, postponed her nursing career to have the first of four babies at 19. When college rolled around for the eldest—with three more tuitions to come—she and her husband thought, We'll have to sell the house. They had to cut back on luxuries, but Dunne says the skimping was worth it. "I don't want to be a Pollyanna, but this is great the way it worked out. How much fun to enjoy your children when you're young."

GROWING UP IN A HURRY

WE LIVE IN THE AGE OF EXTENDED ADOLESCENCE. Pop culture is full of characters like Bridget Jones and the *Friends* gang, waiting until their 30s to start thinking seriously about marriage and kids. But nature still keeps to the same schedule. Many twentysomething mothers and fathers take to the role easily, but others feel they are still kids themselves, and the sud-

SOCIETY

den responsibility can threaten a relationship. "My husband wanted a softball team," jokes Theresa Mathis, 35. She had scarcely graduated from Virginia Tech when the couple built a six-bedroom farmhouse by hand in southwestern Virginia and set out to fill it with children. But her daughter Jessica, now 10, was born prematurely and required special care; son Duncan, now 8, had an underdeveloped heart. The kids thrived but, under the added strain, her marriage didn't. "My ex was more into the idea of family life than the reality," says Mathis. "He never understood the kids' needs came before his."

The extra work hours needed to make ends meet can deprive the family's breadwinner of time with the children and create distance in a marriage. So can the stress of full-time motherhood. The challenge is to make sure that both partners will be comfortable in their roles and maintain their sense of self-esteem. When Donna Ballard quit her job as an office manager at 25 and stayed home with her two children, she was miserable, her marriage suffered, and she separated from her husband Tim. Now she is back at work, and the couple are back together. "In my experience," she says, "you become a lost soul when you are at home. When you start losing respect for yourself, your spouse loses respect for you."



Theresa Mathis

AGE: 35 • HAD FIRST CHILD AT: 25

HER STORY: Mathis' ex-husband "wanted a softball team" but walked out when their two kids were toddlers. After early struggles, she now earns a good salary working for a Web-development firm but regrets that "I couldn't be home for them."



Gioconda Mitas

AGE: 31 • HAD FIRST CHILD AT: 27

HER STORY: Mitas, center, with son Jordan, chose to stay home, but the decision was hard. She has a weekly lunch with office pals to keep up. "I'm a little too eager to hear what everyone has to say," she says and laughs.

THE RESUME GAP

IT'S A UNIVERSAL CONUNDRUM FOR MOTHERS in their 20s: the best years for having children coincide with the best years for establishing a career. Hewlett suggests "backward mapping": decide what you want from life by a certain age, and plan backward from there. Easier said than done, perhaps, but not for Leah Halpern, 27, of Hillsdale, N.J. Determined not to end up "a 35-year-old assistant," she took a big pay cut to move from *Vanity Fair* to a smaller magazine before having her baby, so she could get the more elevated job title she will need on her résumé when she goes back to work.

But the isolation and condescension "nonworking" moms face in a career-woman's world ("Oh, you stay at home! And what else do you do?") can be especially hard on women who don't have a long list of work accomplishments behind them. And taking an early break is tougher in some fields than in others. For Susan Stevens, 30, a mother of three in Birmingham, Ala., plans to have children early meant deciding to become a teacher rather than a doctor. "I'd be 30 before I was finished with medical school," she says. (She ended up leaving teaching with the birth of her second child.) Former fashion designer Daisy von Furth, 33, of Northampton, Mass., dropped her X-Girl clothing line after having her son Wolfie when she was 26. Von Furth is enjoying stay-at-home motherhood but says going back into the fashion business probably wouldn't be an option, even if she wanted to. "You've jumped off the career train at a

certain point," she says. "How can you come back at 36 or 37 and say, 'I'm here, guys—snap, snap, let me start another line of hip-hop clothing?'"

Some women, however, see a "baby sabbatical" as a chance to define what they want out of work, like Lu Dayment, 46, of Indianapolis, who had three kids in her 20s and at 35 went to graduate school in library science. "It took me a while to figure out what I wanted to do when I grew up," she says. Others take time off but maintain close connections to their former jobs, to ease their eventual re-entry into the working world—or simply to avoid going insane after reading *The Very Hungry Caterpillar* for the

2,000th time. A former saleswoman in the distribution department at the movie studio DreamWorks, Gioconda Mitas, 31, was the first of her work friends to have a baby, three years ago. Once a week, she dresses up and drives from suburban Granada Hills, Calif., to have lunch with three former co-workers and pump them for office dirt. "What I miss most about working is the feeling that I have something that is mine—
■ desk, an area that belongs only to me... I know I'm important in my son's life, but at DreamWorks I was also valued. I miss that."

RAVES TO RATTLES

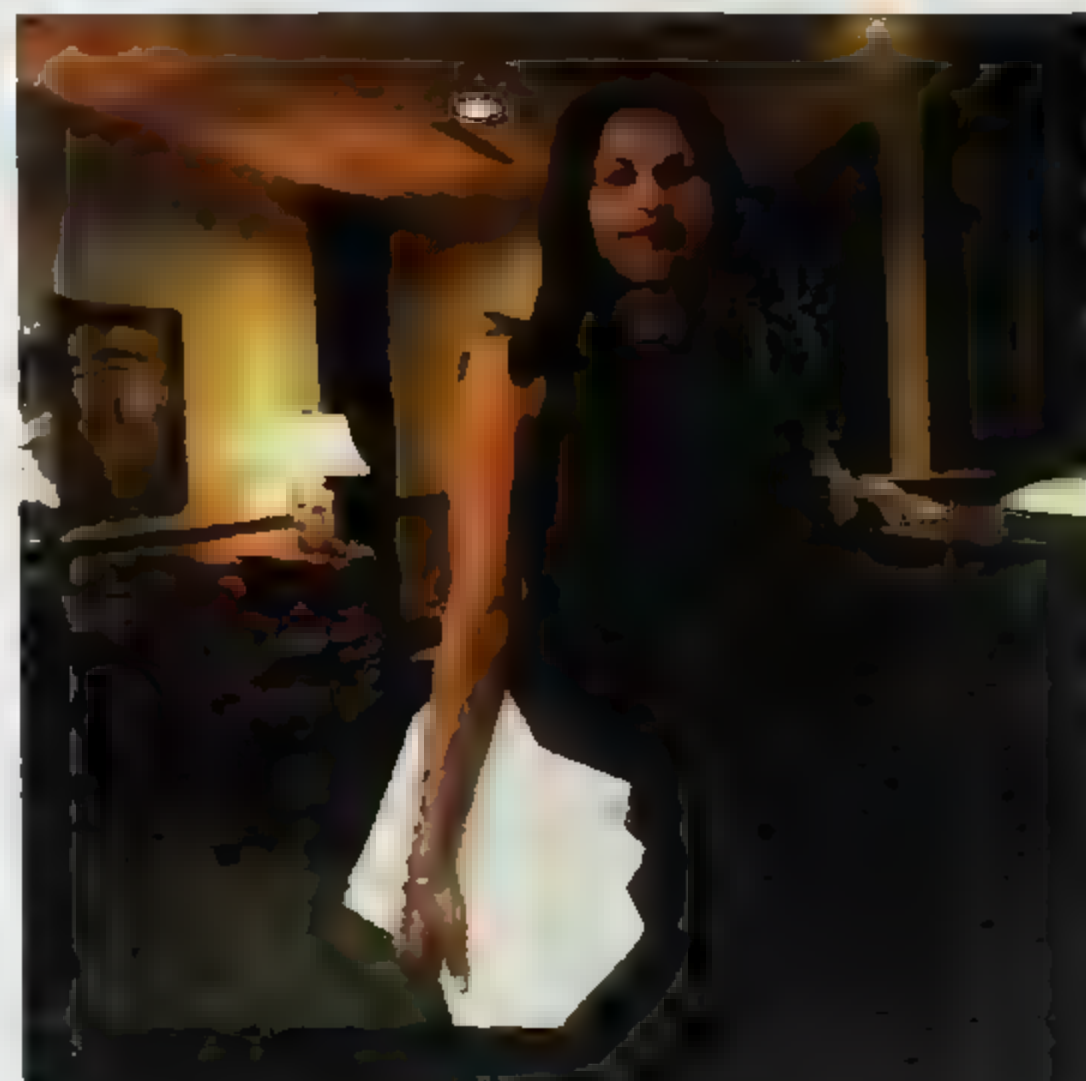
IN A SOCIETY THAT FETTERIZES FUN yet also equates career with identity, young moms are double outsiders. It can be isolating to feel your old cronies are living the *Sex and the City* life while you're stuck on *Yes, Dear*. But if their childless, swinging friends see them as old before their time, older moms—especially in communities where putting children on hold for career is common—can look down on younger women as babies with babies. Single mom Kim Howell, 25, of Oak Park, Ill., finds she can't go clubbing as often now that she has a three-year-old, her friends "can't understand that I can't stay out till 4 a.m. every Monday." Yet Howell, a restaurant server-manager, also has little in common with the older, upper-middle-class moms at her daughter's preschool. "Some of

them look at me funny because I'm young," Howell says, "but it doesn't bother me. I'm proud of my daughter." And, she adds, "when my daughter is 18, I'll be only 40."

THE PAYOFF

YET FOR ALL THESE COSTS, MANY OF OUR young moms believe they did right by themselves and their children. Young parents, they say, have certain intangible advantages money can't buy. They have greater energy to keep up with young kids and can look forward to a longer empty-nest life. In addition to the reduced risk of running into fertility problems, some moms say they're glad they took the physical beating of pregnancy and labor while still in their more resilient 20s.

Babies cost you dearly, no doubt about it. And earlier in life is when you have the least, literally, to spend. But, as Jane Collyer notes, young mothers have more of one important asset in the bank: life itself. "You know what the best part is?" she asks. "I really hope I'll get to see my great-grandchildren. I don't want not to be able to lift [my grandchildren] up because I'm going to throw out my back. I know I'm thinking way far ahead, but I love my kids so much, and I know they're going to have great kids." —Reported by Cathy Booth Thomas/Dallas; Wendy Cole and Maggie Sieger/Chicago; Jeanne McDowell/Los Angeles; Collette McKenna Parker/Atlanta; Sarah Sturmon Dale/Minneapolis and Deirdre van Dyk/New York



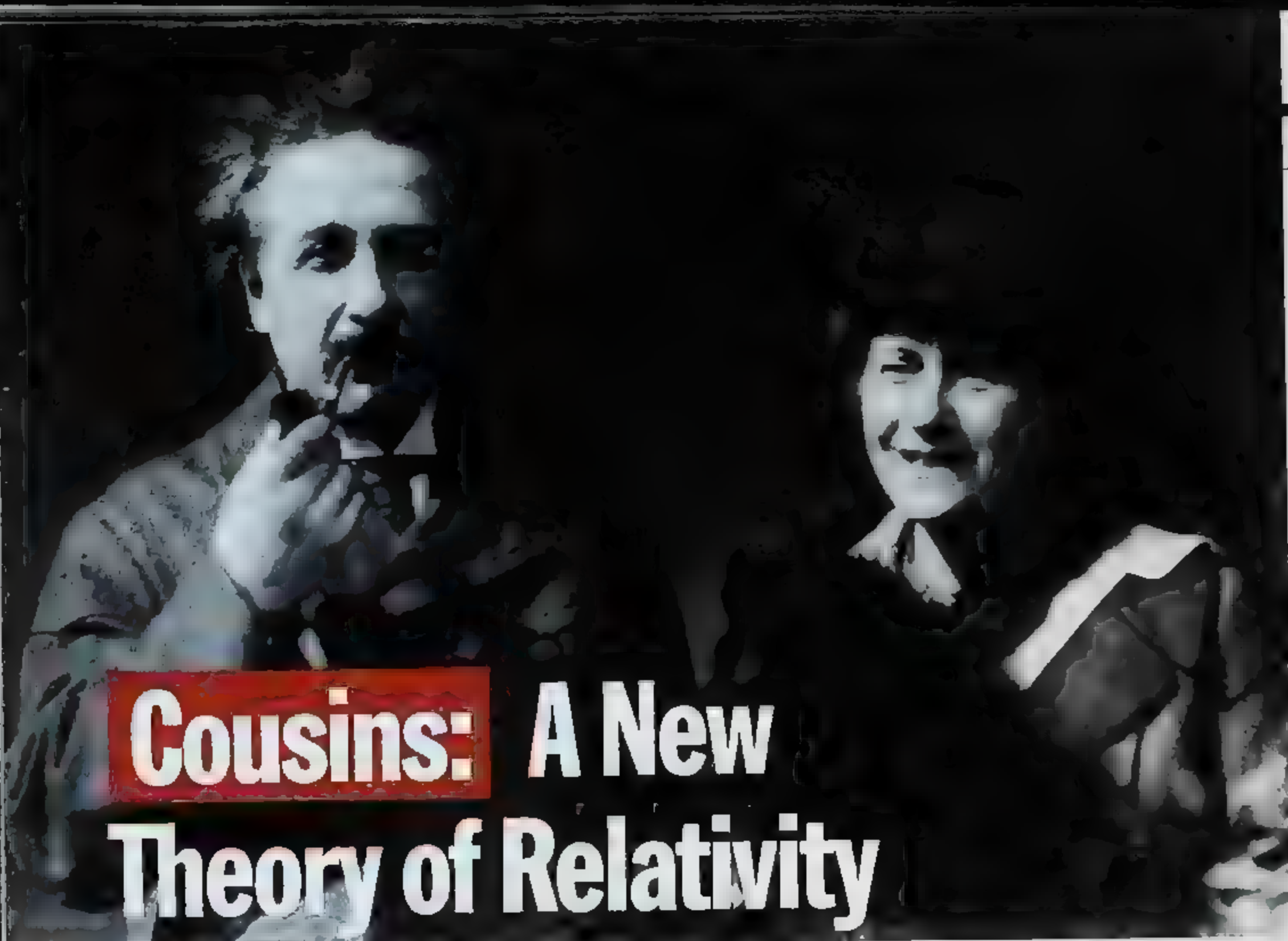
Mila Norton

AGE: 27 • HAD FIRST CHILD AT: 24

HER STORY: A legal secretary in Houston, Texas, Norton says, "By the time I'm 35 or 40, I don't want to be dealing with a 2-year-old." But she feels a gap between her and her single friends: "There was a sense of 'one has fallen

Last night, I met
went out to dinner
21 men, women

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SOCIETY

KINFOLK Albert Einstein and his wife Elsa were first cousins

not to have children. "Just this week," says Bennett, "I saw a 23-year-old woman who had had a tubal ligation because her parents were cousins and her doctor told her she shouldn't have children." The study cites the case of "Amy," who had been in a relationship with her cousin for two years when, in 1996, she became pregnant. Her doctor suggested an abortion, and after a fruitless search for more information, she had the procedure. This week Amy wrote to the cousin couples.com website that she planned to get many copies of the report—"one that I will personally deliver to my ex-gynecologist."

The American proscription against cousin marriages grew in the 19th century as wilderness settlers tried to distinguish themselves from the "savage" Indians, says Martin Ottenheimer, author of the book *Forbidden Relatives: The American Myth of Cousin Marriage*. "The truth is that Europeans were marrying their cousins and Native Americans were not."

And doesn't God have stern words on the subject? Christie Smith, 37, a Nevada writer, says she felt guilty when she fell in love with her first cousin's son Mark. "I was trying so hard to convince myself not to have these feelings," she recalls, "that I went to the Bible looking for confirmation that it was wrong. And what I found was the exact opposite: support for cousin marriages." The patriarch Jacob married two of his first cousins, Rachel and Leah; Isaac and Rebekah were first cousins once removed. (The Roman Catholic Church has opposed cousin marriages for more than a millennium but gives dispensation to couples considered worthy.) Smith married Mark in 1999; this year she founded a group called CUDDLE—Cousins United to Defeat Discriminating Laws through Education.

As for Paul and Donna Gonzalez, they are doing fine. Their son, 9, and daughter, 8, are well adjusted and academically gifted. Still, the parents are protective of their family secret. (They declined to have their real names used for this story.) "When our kids started school here," says Donna, "I told them, 'You don't have to hide this from anyone. But you don't need to go advertising it.'"

The medical ban is lifted; the social stain may take longer to disappear. —Reported by Amanda Bower and Andrea Dorfman/New York

Cousins: A New Theory of Relativity

They're the butt of jokes and the target of stern laws. Now a study shows cousins run few risks in mating

By RICHARD CORLISS

*Yes we're all cousins,
That's what I believe.
Because we're children
of Adam and Eve...
But we're kissin' cousins
'n that'll make it all right.*

—Elvis Presley song, 1964

IT BEGAN WITH SOME COUSIN CUISINE. Paul Gonzalez had taken his cousin Donna on a long trek through a remote part of Colombia. They had missed the day's meals and had only a jar of pickled vegetables and a bottle of Johnnie Walker Black Label. So they repaired to hammocks strung up under the moonlight—and began a love story that has lasted 14 years and produced two children.

"I was shocked that I had fallen in love with my first cousin and surprised that this miracle had fallen on me," says Paul. "My only real concern was the medical issue."

Paul, a graduate student in New York City, and Donna, a financial adviser, are just two in a long, flourishing line of kissin' first cousins. Charles Darwin wed his cousin Emma and spawned 10 children, including four brilliant scientists. Albert Einstein's second wife Elsa was his first cousin. Queen Victoria said "I do" to hers. So have millions worldwide. In parts of Saudi Arabia, 39% of all marriages are between first cousins.

In the U.S., though, the practice bears a

stigma of inbreeding just this side of incest. The taboo is not only social (the Jerry Lee Lewis syndrome) but legislative: 24 states ban the marriage of first cousins; five others allow it only if the couple is unable to bear children. A major reason for this ban is the belief that kids of first cousins are tragically susceptible to serious congenital illnesses.

That view may have to change. A comprehensive study published last week in the *Journal of Genetic Counseling* indicates such children run an only slightly higher risk of significant genetic disorders like cystic fibrosis or congenital heart defects—about two percentage points above the average 3% to 4%. Says the study's lead author, Robin Bennett, president-elect of the National Society of Genetic Counselors, which funded the study: "Aside from a thorough medical family history, there is no need to offer any genetic testing on the basis of consanguinity alone."

Publication of the study will do more than tweak public awareness, it will enlighten doctors who have urged cousin couples

“Aside from a thorough family history, there is no need to offer genetic testing on the basis of consanguinity alone.”

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Licking the Habit

A nicotine-laced lollipop has antismoking activists crying foul. Could it create new addicts?

By CHRISTINE GORMAN

IT SOUNDED LIKE A GOOD IDEA: GIVE smokers something to suck on that will satisfy their nicotine cravings without all the health problems associated with smoking. But unlike earlier nicotine substitutes—the patches and the chewing gums—these come in appealing flavors like Very Berry and Lemon Lime and are shaped like lollipops and gummi bears. And that's what put them in the cross-hairs of antismoking activists. Because if there's one thing that's likely to be more addictive than cigarettes, it's nicotine-laced candy, particularly if kids ever get hold of it.

Last week, prompted by an article in the *Wall Street Journal* about the booming sales of nicotine lollipops with names like Nicostop and Likatine, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced that it was looking into their legality. What started out as a well-intentioned effort to help smokers quit just may have backfired.

Nicotine pops look a lot like regular lollipops, but they smell a little weird and leave a sour aftertaste. Most contain either 2 mg or 4 mg of a chemical called nicotine salicylate and sell for about \$3 apiece. They're made by independent pharmacists, who have long had the right to mix various active ingredients, usually following a doctor's orders, into preparations that aren't commercially available.

Folks who smoke more than 1½ packs a day are supposed to start with the 4-mg pops and work their way down to 2 mg after a couple of weeks. The idea is not to suck on the things continuously but only when the urge to smoke becomes overpowering. Once the craving has passed, you're instructed to put the lollipop back in its reusable bag. One pop is supposed to replace four or five cigarette breaks.

So, how well do the nico-pops work? "I've had mixed success," says Dr. René Harper, an assistant professor at the Medical College of Georgia, who has prescribed the

lollipops to patients who had failed to quit smoking with either nicotine gum or patches. Some of his patients found they either were too expensive or didn't pack enough of a punch. Still, Harper says, "there may be some advantage to the lollipop. It may work faster than gum." Experts suspect the pops probably won't cause lung cancer, but heart disease can't be ruled out.

They definitely deliver enough nicotine

from pharmacists rose 17-fold last year—enough to make at least 335,000 pops (up from 19,500 pops in 2000).

Probably no one would have noticed if a few pharmacists hadn't had the bright idea of selling the lollipops over the counter, without requiring a prescription. They justified this by noting that Nicorette has been sold without a prescription since 1996; one pharmacist says he actually got the go-ahead from his state pharmacy board. The problem is that Nicorette gum is backed by years of research, whereas the lollipops are not. Also, no one would ever mistake peppery-tasting Nicorette gum for candy.

Enter the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, which has long argued that the FDA should regulate all nicotine-delivery vehicles, including cigarettes. When a staff member for the group discovered that he

GET A FIX

- COST:** \$2 to \$3 per lollipop
- CONTENTS:** Up to 4 mg of nicotine salicylate
- IMPACT:** Packs the punch of four to five cigarette breaks
- ADVANTAGE:** Probably doesn't cause lung cancer
- DANGER:** Other health risks uncertain; could wind up in the hands of children



NICHOLAS EVELYN FOR TIME

to produce a buzz. A former smoker reports that after sucking on a lollipop for a few minutes and then putting it aside, he found himself thinking about it all the time. He finally had to throw the rest of it away. Adults who are using the lollipops regularly should take care not to leave them lying around within the reach of children.

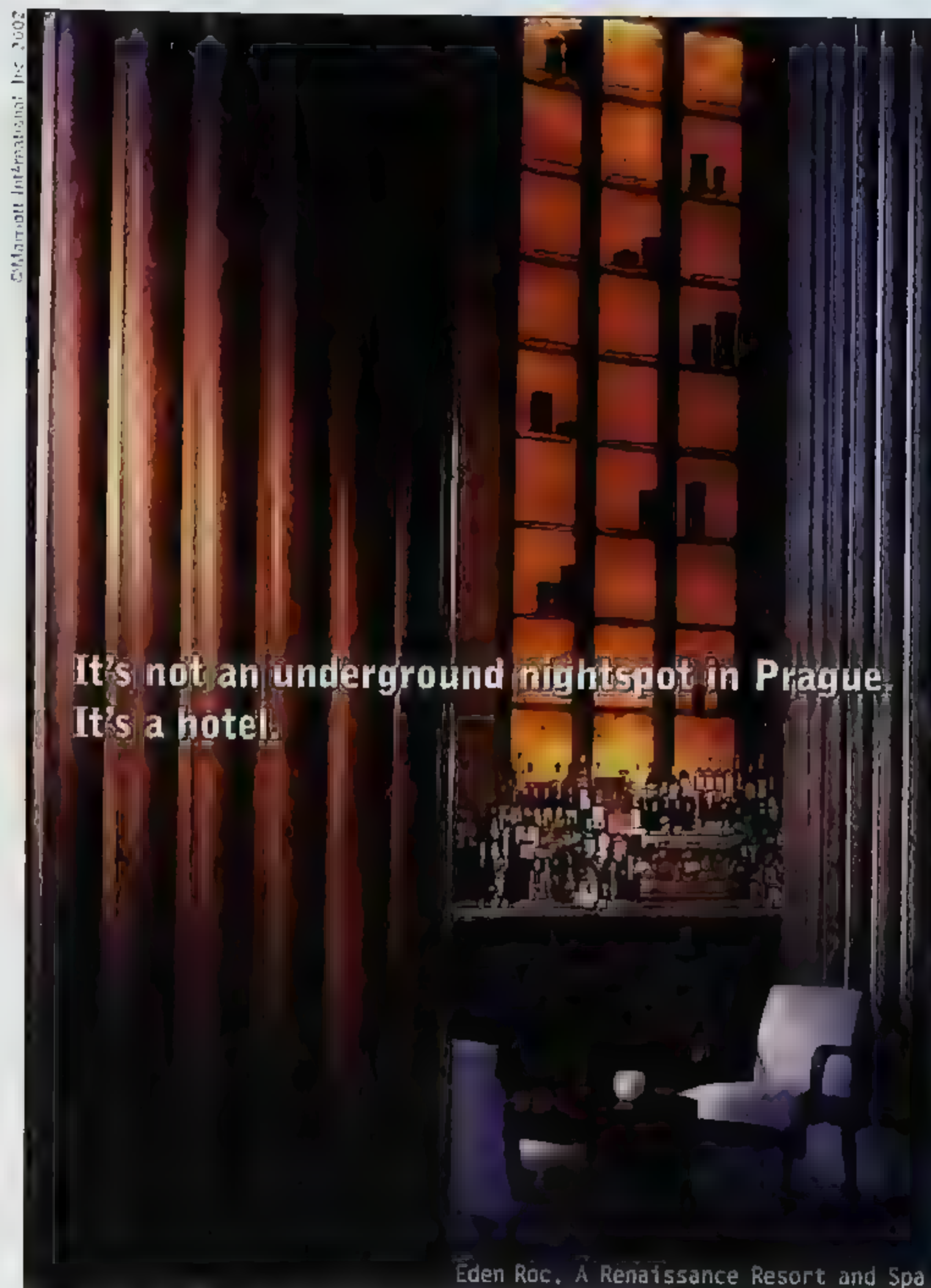
The idea of making nicotine lollipops seems to have come to several different pharmacists, who saw the sucking candies as an alternative for smokers who couldn't stand the taste of Nicorette, the FDA-approved nicotine gum. The pops quickly caught on, thanks in part to aggressive Web-based marketing. One supply house reports that orders for nicotine salicylate

could order nicotine lollipops over the Internet without a prescription or even an inquiry about his age, the group started raising a stink.

Industry watchers expect the FDA to take some kind of action within the next few weeks. At least one pharmacy that had been producing its own pops—compounding them, in the jargon of the trade—and selling them over the counter, isn't waiting for the FDA crackdown. "This was our first venture into OTC compounding," says William Johns, owner of Peoples Custom Rx in Memphis, Tenn. "I've decided we will sell them only by prescription until this all gets sorted out."

—With reporting by Melissa August/Washington

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MAKING BOOK: Oprah turned already eminent novelists like Toni Morrison, left, into million-selling pop stars

GEORGE BURNS/HARPO PRODUCTIONS

MEDIA

selling author of *The Corrections*, put his hands in his pockets and shifted around in his loafers after being chosen as an Oprah author. Franzen wondered out loud about having to play the writer for Oprah's "documentary" camera teams and, worse, said he did not agree with some of her earlier selections. Her famous response was to disinvite him, but the resulting spat was the most serious public challenge to her cultural authority since the box-office failure of *Beloved*, the 1998 film she starred in and guided to the screen. If the Franzen episode meant the book club was going to bring her grief, why bother?

Well, publishers and booksellers still have hungry mouths to feed. In the book industry, where profits are narrow, Oprah's endorsement of any title meant a minimum of 500,000 additional sales, says Jim Milliot, the business editor at *Publishers Weekly*. For the publisher, that translates to at least an additional \$5 million in revenue. Among ambitious writers she produced an Oprah effect. They knew that editors were always happy to be offered stories they knew Oprah liked, the ones centered on family drama or personal struggle by characters who are scarred but who endure. Oprah, with her largely female audience, preferred books with a woman at the center of the emotional storm.

If she is mostly giving up the book club now, maybe it's just part of her larger slow-motion retirement. Last month Oprah's company Harpo announced she would leave her show after the 2005-06 season. She has played with the idea of quitting before, but wrapping up her book club may be her way of saying, Look, I can quit while I'm ahead. The cities of Chicago and New York launched book projects that attempted, as she did, to mobilize whole populations to read the same novel during the same month. Whole populations shrugged. What mere government has Oprah's state-ly power? Then, again, maybe Franzen was right. Oprah was only a visitor to the world of books. It's the writers who are there for the long haul.

—Reported by

Andrea Sachs/New York

Oprah Turns the Page

Why the end of her influential club spells big trouble for publishers and booksellers

By RICHARD LACAYO

IT'S NOT TRUE THAT OPRAH WINFREY'S book club was the most important development in the history of literacy. For instance, there was the invention of the written word. Then there was movable type. So Oprah comes in third. But no lower, at least not in the opinion of publishers and booksellers, who binge every month on the demand for whatever title she features on her show. In a nation where reading serious fiction is always in danger of becoming a specialized pursuit, something like playing the dulcimer, Oprah's Book Club, with her 26 million U.S. viewers a week, has made reading nearly as popular as professional wrestling.

So when she announced last week that she was pretty much closing up the clubhouse, publishing houses shuddered. So did anybody who thought it was a good thing that she had made Joyce Carol Oates seem as big as "The Rock." Jane Friedman, CEO of HarperCollins, got a stricken e-mail. "One of my colleagues had written to me one word. WEEP."

Another reaction would be to scratch your head. Why walk away from it now? Oprah's Book Club gave her status as a major arbiter of taste in the literary world. Culture snobs who thought of her as that mawkish woman who was always on a diet now think of her as that mawkish woman

on a diet who has got millions of people to read Toni Morrison. Why leave?

Her official explanation was a kind of spiritual dissatisfaction: "It has become harder and harder to find books on a monthly basis that I feel absolutely compelled to share." She promised that she would still feature books on her show "when I feel they merit my heartfelt recommendation." There will be a last episode of sorts, devoted to *Sula*, a 1973 novel by Morrison, whose Nobel Prize probably means less in sales terms than the fact that she is the only author to have had Oprah anoint her books four times.

Is there more to it? An Oprah producer recently admitted that the book-club shows garner lower ratings than regular shows. A former Oprah associate says Oprah is a serial sharer. Having shared her emotional life, her diet and her reading list, she is done with the book thing. "I think she just got bored," says an insider. "Tired of the cycle." Some think her feelings were genuinely injured when Jonathan Franzen, the best-

OPRAH'S BOOK CLUB

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OZZY KNOWS BEST

THE OSBOURNES HAS A BLEEPING THING OR TWO TO TEACH THE NETWORKS ABOUT COMEDY—AND DECORATING WITH CRUCIFIXES

By JAMES PONIEWOZIK

THE NEIGHBORS ARE COMPLAINING about loud music in the middle of the night. This is exactly what you would expect on a reality show about the Beverly Hills, Calif., home life of British metal god Ozzy Osbourne, wife Sharon and teenage kids Kelly and Jack—except that the noisy ones are in the manse next door, blaring *The Girl from Ipanema*, and the Osbournes don't like it one bit. But this is not the best part of the episode. The family retaliates by blasting death metal on the stereo (while Ozzy snores away, his slumber safeguarded by decades of standing in front of deafening amp stacks) and throwing a ham over the hedges. But this is not the best part of the episode either. No, the best part is when a bleary-eyed Sharon and Jack reminisce about their favorite old neighbor: Pat Boone. "He was just the best person ever to live next door to," Sharon says wistfully. "He was such a lovely man."

The Osbournes, MTV's hit "reality sitcom," would be good enough if it only gave you what you would expect—flying meat, crucifixes on the doors and enough bleeped-out cursing to give Pat Robertson the vapors. And it does. What makes it brilliant is its surprising mundanity, the Pat Boone-y-ness of it all: Ozzy puzzling over the satellite-TV remote, flipping out over Kelly's new tattoo (while sporting a few acres of skin art himself) and struggling to fit liners in the trash bin.

Rock-'n'-roll fantasy meets take-out-the-trash reality: this is why *The Osbournes* (Tuesdays, 10:30 p.m. E.T.) is the most successful new series in MTV history. Its ratings

are up 57% since its premiere; 5 million people tuned in to last Tuesday's broadcast alone: *Total Request Live*—watching teens captivated by the dotty uncle they recognize from his annual Ozzfest tour, old-timer Black Sabbath fans tickled to find the band's singer still breathing. More important, it has done the near impossible: got viewers excited, in a Didja-see-it-last-night? way, about a show that for all practical purposes belongs to TV's most moribund genre, the sitcom.

Ask TV executives—even MTV's—about *The Osbournes*, and they will tell you the channel got lucky in a way you can't duplicate. (MTV will have to drop the show after one season unless the family consents to another; the network may stretch the 10 planned episodes to 13.) This is true in the literal sense: when Ozzy was created, he bit the head off the mold. NBC Entertainment president Jeff Zucker says, "I don't think

you can just do *The Lees* now, as in Tommy."

But in a broader sense, what MTV has done right is a case study in what TV often does wrong. *The Osbournes* is the oldest thing on TV since the test pattern: a nuclear family that eats meals together, shares its problems (even if every third word is bleeped) and survives wacky scenarios. The family dogs are peeing on the carpets, so they call in a pet therapist! Jack goes to a hippie sleep-away camp and hates it! (Kelly: "They make you feed a tree before you feed yourself." Ozzy: "How the f___ do you feed a tree? Put out a ham sandwich?") But the show violates the conventions that make so many sitcoms so, well, conventional. The pace is leisurely, not forced, and the humor derives less from "jokes" than from characters who do something more envelope pushing than cursing: surprise you.

Take the kids. (Or take two of them; the eldest daughter Aimee moved out of the house for the four-months-plus taping.) In sitcomland, Kelly would be a boy-crazy princess; Jack, an Alex P. Keaton rebel-in-reverse. In reality, they're smart, self-deprecating teens living an abnormal childhood normally; they're rich, their dad is the Prince of Darkness, and they're fine with it, thanks. Kelly talks more frankly about matters gynecological than any other teen on TV, in a jocular, locker-room way, but hardly mentions boys. Jack is starting his own record label. How square can you get?

Take away the Gulfstream jets, and it's something you see in real life but rarely on TV: a baby boomer's family that is neither traditional nor *Dharma & Greg* wacky. The unspoken context of *The Osbournes*' humor is that Ozzy's problems were not always of the how-do-you-work-the-remote variety; he has talked voluminously about his substance-abusing past. Now he tells his kids to say no to drugs and use a condom if they have sex. Whether that is hypocrisy or wisdom, even boomers whose wild life was limited to coughing through half a doobie in a parking lot can relate to Ozzy's situation in a way that re-examines that most political

phrase, "family values." "It's not about how stiff or strict you present yourself," says MTV Entertainment president Brian Graden. "It's about how honest and loving you are."

The Osbournes is also a symptom of the evolution of celebrity. Save for an Olympian few, the Julias and Denzels, stars need to al-

low ever greater access, to dance for us a little, to stay in our good graces. (Make no mistake, *The Osbournes* is expert p.r.: Sharon, who is Ozzy's manager, allowed MTV's cameras back after the family did the network's house-tour show *Cribs*.) From the surprise Fox hit *Celebrity Boxing* to the star editions of NBC's entrails buffet *Fear Factor*, reality TV has become a kind of on-air pension plan for slightly used celebrities. And if any network knows how simultaneously to debase and elevate celebs, it's MTV, the home of *Celebrity Deathmatch*. *The Osbournes* says Ozzy is just like you because he has to take out the garbage and deal with dog pee; it says he is not like you because when he does this, it's funny (and it's on TV).

Yet Ozzy, with his bangers-and-mash accent, is such a bloke that you even empathize when he gripes about riding in a stretch limo ("f___ing pimpmobile!"). Like *The Beverly Hillbillies*, *The Osbournes* is about working-class people who happen to be rich. During the row with the neighbors, the "rich boys" next door make fun of the family's Martha-meets-Marilyn Manson décor. "[Ozzy] worked for those f___ing doors with the crosses on them," Kelly fumes. "So f___ them!" Leave it to the English to remind America that class exists. *The Osbournes* also violates some taboos by laughing about things sitcoms aren't supposed to. On the show—taped last fall, at the height of America's post-9/11 anxiety—Ozzy

yells at a rascally pet, "He's a terrorist! He's f___ing part of bin Laden's gang!" Earlier this year, Drew Carey complained that ABC forced him to tone down an episode that made fun of airport-security workers.

The Osbournes, of course, is a hit on cable, with its more relaxed standards and smaller audiences. Still, MTV has reshaped mainstream TV before. *The Real World* wouldn't have made it on CBS, but it spawned *Survivor*. NBC may not have aired *Jackass*, but it eventually gave us *Fear Factor*. "I'm sure the networks will find a lame, copycat way to do it wrong," says producer Judd Apatow (*Undeclared*). "Most television is constructed by committee. And a show like this doesn't have a committee, so it can't be watered down." The networks are already considering new twists on reality series. ABC is positioning *The Hamptons*, a two-part documentary by Barbara Kopple about the Long Island resort towns, to air in June, as "the first reality miniseries." Whether *The Osbournes* affects how sitcoms tell funny stories is another matter. Perhaps you can't make up something that original. But it would be nice to see somebody try. —With reporting by Leslie Berenstein/Los Angeles and Benjamin Nugent/New York

THE FAMILY ALBUM Kelly, Ozzy, Sharon and Jack lived with MTV cameras for more than four months (eldest daughter Aimee opted out)



"He's not the typical father who comes in with a briefcase." —SHARON OSBOURNE

Fail, Britannia!

Now the Brits are redoing American classics and shipping them over here. But something's missing

By RICHARD ZOGLIN

IT'S AN IDEA SO COMMERCIALLY SHREWD and creatively dubious that you naturally assume it came from an American. But it was British playwright and director Terry Johnson (*Dead Funny; Hysteria*) who decided to take Mike Nichols' 1967 film *The Graduate* and put it onstage. With Kathleen Turner re-creating Anne Bancroft's role as Mrs. Robinson, the show weathered mixed reviews to become a box-office hit in London. Now it has come to Broadway, with Turner joined by a couple of young Hollywood stars, Jason Biggs and Alicia Silverstone. The show serves up the familiar story of a directionless college grad who is seduced by his parents' friend, trots out most of the memorable lines ("Plastics!") and even gives Turner a brief, dimly lit nude scene. And it's pretty much a disaster.

Times have changed. Not too long ago, the Brits were our role models in theater. They guided us through Shakespeare, virtually reinvented the Broadway musical and inundated us with Tom Stoppard plays. Now they are marching through our American classics, retooling them and throwing them back at us. And lately they have been stumbling. Acclaimed director Nicholas Hytner, soon to take over London's National Theatre, couldn't solve the problem of how to turn *Sweet Smell of Success*, the film-noir classic, into a Broadway musical. Trevor Nunn's production of *Oklahoma!*, which won raves in London, failed to wow the critics in its Broadway debut. The problems can't be totally explained by union rules that usually prevent British casts from making the trip over here. The question is, Have the British lost their theatrical touch or just run up against a cultural divide they can't quite bridge?

Not that the Brits, when they are at the top of their game, can't still hit one out of the park. Howard Davies' masterly pro-

duction of *The Iceman Cometh* a couple of seasons ago revitalized the Eugene O'Neill war-horse for a new generation. Former National Theatre director Richard Eyre is currently presenting a powerful Broadway revival of Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*, with a ferocious starring performance by Irishman Liam Neeson.


But Miller's political allegory about the Salem witch-hunts comes naturally to the Brits, who are more comfortable than Americans are with overtly political drama. The distinctive vernacular of some of our other homegrown genres gives the Brits

danger. By the end, a beautiful morning has turned into a disenchanting evening.

The British version of *The Graduate*, too, seems to miss much of the film's sense of time and place, as well as its very American comic rhythms. The scenes that try to duplicate the movie (Benjamin's awkwardness at the hotel, for instance) fall flat. Those that depart from it (the climactic scenes at Elaine's wedding) go totally awry. To streamline the action for the stage, Johnson makes elisions that simply don't play. Mrs. Robinson now tries to seduce Benjamin not in her house with her husband gone but in his bedroom with a party going on downstairs—and the door wide open!

Biggs is likable, if a little bland, as Benjamin. But he has to wade through Johnson's clumsy dialogue, which makes Benjamin's pre-Vietnam anomie far too explicit. ("Those people are grotesque," he complains of his parents' friends. "I want simple,

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... AND TAKE IT TO BROADWAY



Wilson as Curly

A brief nude scene helped *The Graduate* set a record for advance ticket sales. *Oklahoma!*, despite mixed reviews, is also a box-office hit.

more trouble. The National Theatre's first revival of a Rodgers and Hammerstein classic, Hytner's dark-hued production of *Carousel* (seen on Broadway in 1994), was a beautiful piece of work. But the wide-open frontier of *Oklahoma!*—while rendered just as beautifully onstage in burnished golds and blues—seems like foreign territory. It's not that Nunn's production puts too much emphasis on the story's "dark" side (de rigueur for any British director remaking a sunny American classic). It's that both the light and the dark elements don't seem sincerely felt—with a leading couple (Patrick Wilson and Josefina Gabrielle) who have little warmth, an Ado Annie (Jessica Boevers) who sounds like Betty Boop and a Jud Fry (Shuler Hensley) too pathetic to convey any sexual

honest people.") And maybe only a Brit could have envisioned Kathleen Turner, with her foghorn voice and faux Continental accent, as a bored Southern California housewife. Turner last played Tallulah Bankhead onstage, and doesn't seem to have paused for a cigarette in between. Her come-on to Benjamin is so overbearing and unsexy that it's a miracle the kid doesn't flee the room in horror. Forget Mrs. Robinson; paging Norma Desmond.

Yet even before its New York City opening last week, *The Graduate* had racked up the biggest advance sale of any nonmusical in Broadway history. The British, even when they look like theatrical tourists, may yet have something to teach Americans how to offend the critics and still have a big fat hit.

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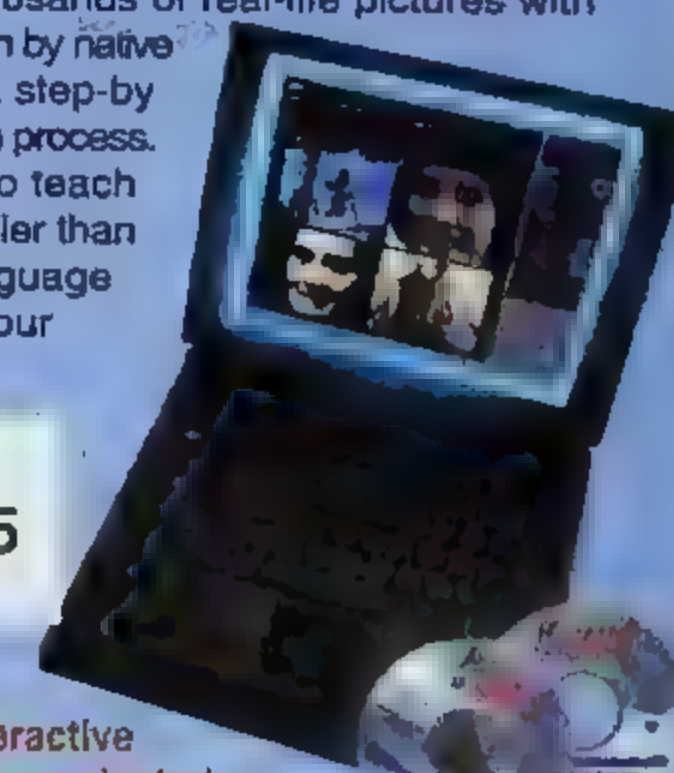
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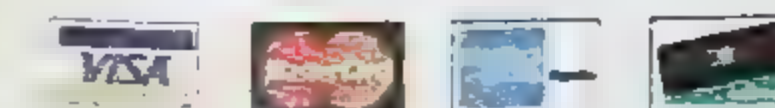
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Also, blood tests to check for serious liver problems should be conducted before and during *Avandia* therapy. Tell your doctor if you have liver disease, or if you experience unexplained tiredness, stomach problems, dark urine or yellowing of the skin while taking *Avandia*. See important patient information on the following page.

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What is Avandia?

Avandia is one product in a class of prescription drugs called thiazolidinediones (thigh-a-zol-a-deen-die-owns) or TZDs. It is used to treat type 2 diabetes by helping the body use the insulin that it is already making. Avandia comes as pills that can be taken either once a day or twice a day to help improve blood sugar levels.

How does Avandia treat type 2 diabetes?

If you have type 2 diabetes, your body probably still produces insulin but it is not able to use the insulin efficiently. Insulin is needed to allow sugar to be carried from the bloodstream into many cells of the body for energy. If insulin is not being used correctly, sugar does not enter the cells very well and builds up in the blood. If not controlled, the high blood sugar level can lead to serious medical problems, including kidney damage, blindness and amputation.

Avandia helps your body use insulin by making the cells more sensitive to insulin so that the sugar can enter the cell.

How quickly will Avandia begin to work?

Avandia begins to reduce blood sugar levels within 2 weeks. However, since Avandia works to address an important underlying cause of type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance, it may take 8 to 12 weeks to see the full effect. If you do not respond adequately to your starting dose of Avandia, your physician may increase your daily dose to improve your blood sugar control.

How should I take Avandia?

Your doctor may tell you to take Avandia once a day or twice a day (in the morning and evening). It can be taken with or without meals. Food does not affect how Avandia works. To help you remember to take Avandia, you may want to take it at the same time every day.

What if I miss a dose?

If your doctor has prescribed Avandia for use once a day:

- As soon as you remember your missed dose, take one tablet anytime during the day
- If you forget and go a whole day without taking a dose, don't try to make it up by adding another dose on the following day. Forget about the missed dose and simply follow your normal schedule.

If your doctor has prescribed Avandia for use twice a day:

- As soon as you remember the missed dose, take one tablet.
- Take the next dose at the normal time on the same day.
- Don't try to make up a missed dose from the day before.
- You should never take three doses on any single day in order to make up for a missed dose the day before.

Do I need to test my blood for sugar while using Avandia?

Yes, you should follow your doctor's instructions about your at-home testing schedule.

Does Avandia cure type 2 diabetes?

Currently there is no cure for diabetes. The only way to avoid the effects of the disease is to maintain good blood sugar control by following your doctor's advice for diet, exercise, weight control, and medication. Avandia, alone or in combination with other antidiabetic drugs (i.e., sulfonylureas or metformin), may improve these other efforts by helping your body make better use of the insulin it already produces.

Can I take Avandia with other medications?

Avandia has been taken safely by people using other medications, including other antidiabetic medications, birth control pills, warfarin (a blood thinner), Zantac® (ranitidine, an antiulcer product from GlaxoSmithKline), certain heart medications, and some cholesterol-lowering products. You should discuss with your doctor the most appropriate plan for you. If you are taking prescription or over-the-counter products for your diabetes or for conditions other than diabetes, be sure to tell your doctor. Sometimes a patient who is taking two antidiabetic medications each day can become irritable, lightheaded or excessively tired. Tell your doctor if this occurs; your blood sugar levels may be dropping too low, and the dose of your medication may need to be reduced.

What should I discuss with my doctor before taking Avandia?

Avandia in combination with insulin may increase the risk of serious heart problems. Because of this, talk to your doctor before using Avandia and insulin together. Avandia may cause fluid retention or swelling which could lead to or worsen heart failure, so tell your doctor if you have a history of these conditions. You should also talk to your doctor if you have liver problems, or if you are nursing, pregnant or thinking of becoming pregnant. If you are a premenopausal woman who is not ovulating, you should know that Avandia therapy may result in the resumption of ovulation, which may increase your chances of becoming pregnant. Therefore, you may need to consider birth control options.

What are the possible side effects of Avandia?

Avandia was generally well tolerated in clinical trials. The most common side effects reported by people taking Avandia were upper respiratory infection (cold-like symptoms) and headache. As with most other diabetes medications, you may experience an increase in weight. You may also experience edema (swelling) and/or anemia (tiredness). If you experience any swelling of your extremities (e.g., legs, ankles) or tiredness, notify your doctor. Talk to your doctor immediately if you experience edema, shortness of breath, an unusually rapid increase in weight, or other symptoms of heart failure.

Who should not use Avandia?

You should not take Avandia if you are in the later stages of heart failure or if you have active liver disease. The following people should also not take Avandia: People with type 1 diabetes, people who experienced yellowing of the skin with Rezulin® (troglitazone, Parke-Davis), people who are allergic to Avandia or any of its components and people with diabetic ketoacidosis.

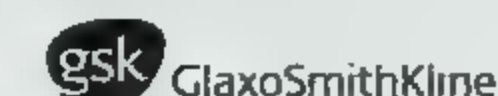
Why are laboratory tests recommended?

Your doctor may conduct blood tests to measure your blood sugar control. Blood tests to check for serious liver problems should be conducted before starting Avandia, every 2 months during the first year, and periodically thereafter.

It is important that you call your doctor immediately if you experience unexplained symptoms of nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, tiredness, anorexia, dark urine, or yellowing of the skin.

How should I store Avandia?

Avandia should be stored at room temperature in a child-proof container out of the reach of children. Store Avandia in its original container.



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SHORT TAKES

TELEVISION

SEXAHOLIX ... A LOVE STORY, HBO, April 13, 10 p.m. E.T. John Leguizamo, he of the acid rants about his family relations, is a dad now. Has diaper duty mellowed him into Cosby Jr.? Relax. He faces a comic's worst nightmare—love and happiness—by taking fatherhood as occasion for a hilarious, moving look at his bumpy love-life past, with a little Latino History 101 thrown in. His riot of voices and song is unsparing of parents, ex-lovers and himself. When he met his live-in girlfriend, he tells us, "My therapist said, 'Congratulations, John! You are now emotionally 12 years old!'" Here's hoping he never grows up. —By James Poniewozik



DINNER FOR FIVE, Independent Film Channel, Mondays, 8 p.m. E.T. Trick question: What do actors talk about when there's no audience? Answer: Without an audience, they would cease to exist. But in *Dinner for Five*, Jon Favreau (with Cheri Oteri and waiter) plays host to four colleagues for a private dinner chat about work, other actors and the pitfalls of fame (e.g., the ugly fan

who says, "Everybody tells me I look just like you!"). The guest list mingles affable cutups like Kevin Pollak with volatile screen lions like Rod Steiger, who seems ready to pop somebody. It's self-involved and amusing—and often both at once. —J.P.



MUSIC

LONG SHOT NOVENA, Eileen Rose Like Lucinda Williams but with softer edges, Rose fuses country, honky-tonk and smoldering pop into something all her own. She has one of those rough, been-through-a-lot kind of voices, but she's careful not to overplay it. On *Wheels Going By*, an ode to summer driving and radio listening, and the jokey lover's plea *See How I Need You*, she positively purrs. When the brooding



comes on *Good Man*, Rose nails it, singing something close to the perfect song as she asks her lover to "jump that hedgerow/ I'll jump this bedroom window/ Together we'll go and just ride, ride, ride." Only a fool wouldn't take her up on the offer. —By Josh Tyrangiel

BOOKS

COMPLICATIONS, By Atul Gawande If you gave up on *ER* post-George Clooney, this book is what you have been craving. Gawande is a writer with a scalpel pen and an X-ray eye, and in this memoir he applies them to the world of the stressed-out, sleep-deprived, terrifyingly fallible trainee surgeon, where life-or-death decisions are made on the basis of five cups of coffee

and an educated guess. A surgical resident himself, Gawande turns every case—from gunshot wounds to morbid obesity to flesh-eating bacteria—into a thriller in miniature, with the author in the role of the oft-stymied but always sympathetic sleuth. Diagnosis: riveting. —By Lev Grossman

THEATER

FORTUNE'S FOOL, By Ivan Turgenev, adapted by Mike Poulton Veteran director Arthur Penn brings warmth and clarity to this little seen play by the Russian novelist. It's set in a country estate upon the return of the

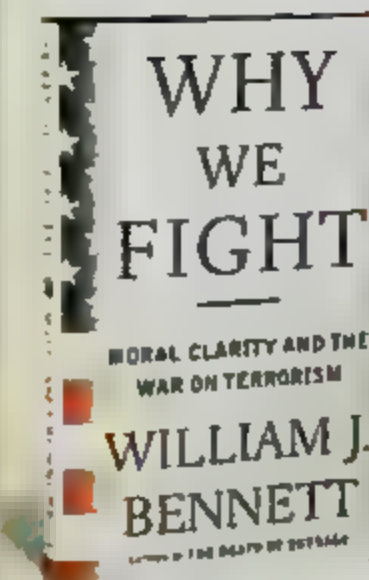


newly married daughter of the house. Frank Langella, center, is an amusing pillar of hauteur as the neighborhood's social arbiter, while Alan Bates, right, is his hapless, hand-wringing counterpoint as a friend of the family who is hiding a secret. It's Chekhov with a ray of sunshine; a refreshing patch of blue in an otherwise gray Broadway season. —By Richard Zoglin

BOOKS

Patriotism in The Cross Fire

Americans are united?
Nobody told these guys

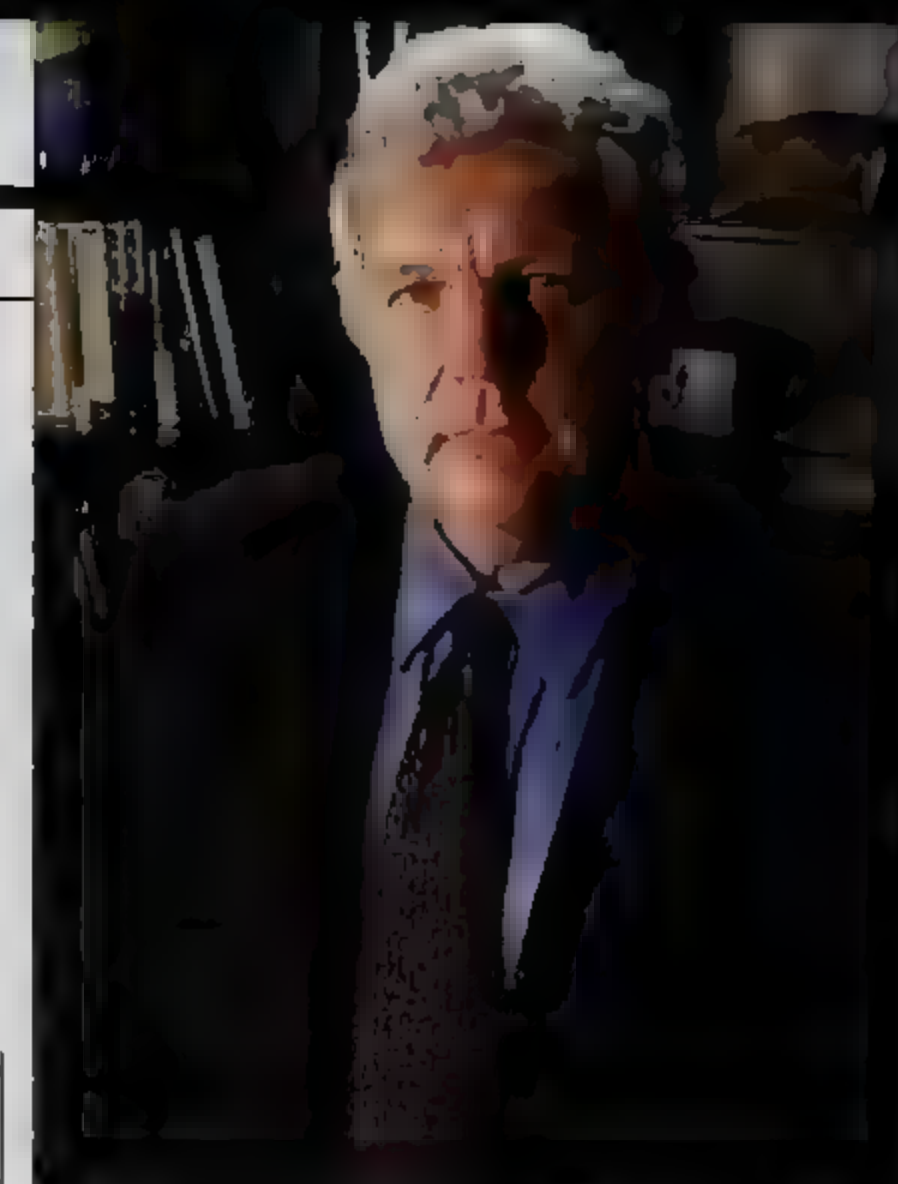
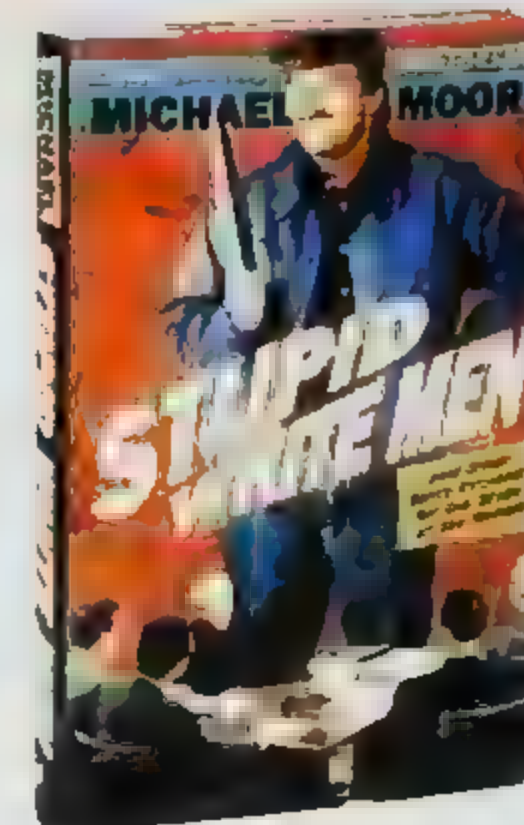


REMEMBER HOW SEPT. 11 was supposed to mark the end of the culture wars? Americans were going to put aside their differences, acknowledge their common humanity and bond with one another in the shared pleasure of hunting down Osama

bin Laden and blowing him to bits. For a month or two you could almost believe it. But with the war in Afghanistan winding down, it appears that the time has come for the American left and right to start gunning for each other again, at least in bookstores.

In this corner we have Bill Bennett, former drug czar, author of *The Book of Virtues* and *Somber-Presence-at-Large* for the Republican right. His new book, *Why We Fight* (Doubleday; 170 pages), is a continuation of the culture wars framed as an attack on critics of the war on terrorism. And in this corner we have Michael Moore, the left-wing prankster and filmmaker (*Roger & Me*) whose new book, *Stupid White Men* (HarperCollins; 277 pages), is a smart-aleck rampage through the world made by CEOs and the G.O.P. It quickly hit the top of the New York Times best-seller list. Just behind it on that same list are *Bias*, Bernard Goldberg's conservative complaint about liberal media, and, further down, *Blinded by the Right: The Conscience of an Ex-Conservative*, by David Brock, the repentant right-wing muckraker. Why do we fight? It sells.

The main targets of Bennett's book are "the diversity mongers, the multiculturalists, the relativists, and the plain old anti-Americans" who blame America for the Sept. 11 attacks and reject the use of retaliatory force. Unfortunately for Bennett, the



REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE? Bennett fights a series of ideological straw men

Afghan war did not produce much serious opposition in the U.S. Whatever liberals may feel about American policy, it's hard to find any who actually sympathize with bin Laden, a man whose dream of a world where women are kept at home, where every area of life conforms to the harshest reading of Scripture, sounds too much like Jerry Falwell's idea of Utopia. So Bennett is reduced to shadowboxing tiny opponents. He pulls quotes from the occasional dissenting Op-Ed piece, whips the tattered scarecrow of Noam Chomsky and rescues us from "the militant black activist Lorenzo Kombo Ervin." Lorenzo who?

Bennett might have had a real adversary in Moore, but Moore doesn't address any Sept. 11 questions. *Stupid White Men* was originally scheduled for publication the week of the attack, then held back by his publisher because of worries that his snippy tone—"Idiot in Chief" is one of the milder things he calls George W.—would not play well in wartime. Now we have his book pretty much as he wrote it, a bit of unadulterated pre-Sept. 11 wrath and a handy compilation of everything Moore's fans hate about the contested 2000 election ("Gore won!"), corporate greed and the buccaneering free-market culture that gave us Enron.

Some of it is very funny. A lot of it is old-time left-wing boilerplate. But all of it is in the voice of the rare liberal commentator who breathes some of the same fire you get from the Limbaughs and O'Reillys on the other end of the spectrum. No wonder his book is selling so fast. Michael Moore is what demoralized lefties have instead of a political party.

—By Richard Lacayo

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MOVIES

Sad or Funny, Andie's Dandy

The delightful new Brit film *Crush* showcases the onetime model as a queen of romantic comedy

By RICHARD CORLISS

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE AN AARP MEMBER to get misty about classic-style Hollywood romantic comedy—or to wonder what ever happened to it. Here were people at their most attractive, dreaming and scheming, who spoke effortlessly in the sort of dialogue that would occur to us only after the door slammed in our face. Witty words for pretty people: that was the clever format. In the mouths of glamorous stars, romantic comedy gave

her stalwart turn in Elie Chouraqui's *Harrison's Flowers*, as a journalist searching hell-on-earth Bosnia for her photographer husband, *Crush* proves that the South Carolinian beauty has completed her trek from actress-model to model actress.

"I've worked very hard to get where I am," she says in her intimate drawl. And she has arrived there at an age (she will be 44 this month) when so many actresses are wistfully thinking of where they have been, because where they are is on the unemployment line.

MacDowell might have ended up there



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ANDIE-DEXTROUS This chic country gal can be Comedy Andie (with Chancellor, center, and Staunton in *Crush*) or Tragedy Andie (on the Bosnian war front in *Harrison's Flowers*)

sly intelligence to the pursuit of love. It made the amorous heart beat smartly.

Wax nostalgic no more. The old form is alive—with a nice femme kick—in British writer-director John McKay's *Crush*. The film bubbles with acid wit, in the tradition of Billy Wilder and Preston Sturges, while simmering with the ache of lust pursued and love lost. Pleasanter still, it provides a career-defining role for its all-American star, Andie MacDowell, who's been nibbling at the edges of moviegoers' attention for 20 years and now gets to stand center screen, tall and gorgeous. Combined with

after her very first film. The Tarzan adventure *Greystoke* made her the punch line to an industry joke, when her dialogue was dubbed by Glenn Close. It took a complex role as the frustrated wife in Steven Soderbergh's *sex, lies, and videotape* (1989) for the actress to show moviegoers and Hollywood that she was an actress. *The Object of Beauty*, *Groundhog Day* and *Four Weddings and a Funeral* solidified her status as a go-to gal to ornament the smarter comedies for grownups. But in *Crush*, MacDowell is the center of the action and the acting. It's her movie, and she soars with it.

MOVIES

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as reading, writing, sewing and needlepoint, and especially for aging eyes. For artists, the HappyEyes Floor Lamp can bring a source of natural light into a studio, and show the true colors of a work. This lamp has a flexible gooseneck design for maximum efficiency and two levels of light, with an "Instant On" switch that is flicker-free. The high fidelity electronics, ergonomically correct design, and bulb that lasts five

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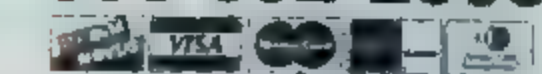
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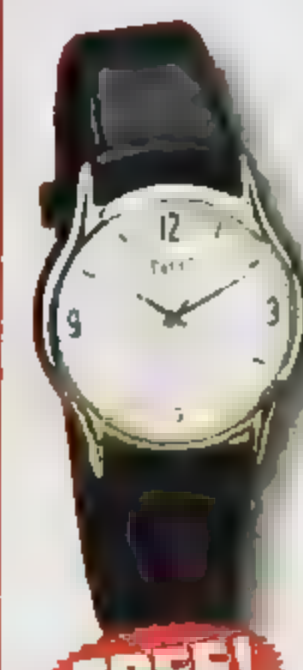
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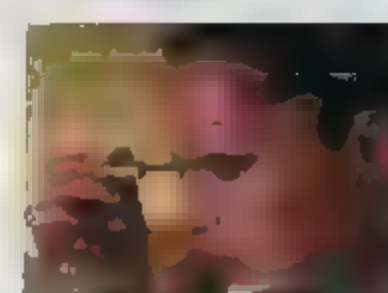
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keep her close to home. "If you have children," she says, "if you're in your right mind, they've got to be your priority. My kids and my husband—that's my life. And acting is my job, a job I love. It's all a matter of balance."

Comedy; drama. Work; family. She has figured it out in an equation so elegant, it could be from a classic romantic comedy. ■



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The delightful new Brit film *Crush* showcases the onetime model as a queen of romantic comedy

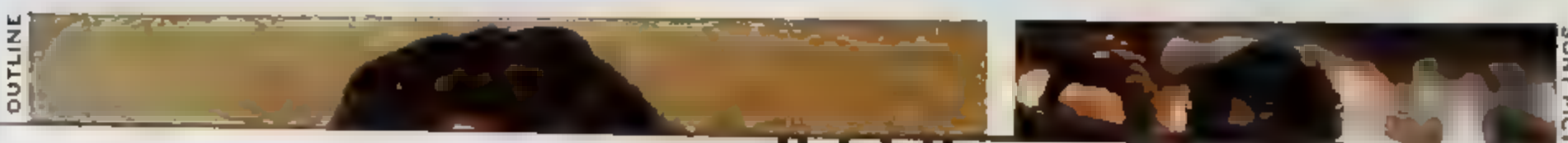
By RICHARD CORLISS

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE AN AARP MEMBER to get misty about classic-style Hollywood romantic comedy—or to wonder what ever happened to it. Here were people at their most attractive, dreaming and scheming, who spoke effortlessly in the sort of dialogue that would occur to us only after the door slammed in our face. Witty words for pretty people: that was the clever format. In the mouths of glamorous stars, romantic comedy gave

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TIME, APRIL 15, 2002

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Whether as Comedy Andie here or Tragedy Andie in *Harrison's Flowers*, MacDowell always rewards watching. Her long, lovely face is both active and pensive; it often seems torn between remembered joy and anticipated anguish. She also has the gift of cuing a change in a film's mood by letting the blood drain from her face.

There's a scene in *Crush* where she sits at the organ with Jed as he demonstrates how, with a simple change of key, he "can make anyone cry." It's Doughty's soliloquy, but as he plays, MacDowell simultaneously shrivels and blooms: Kate realizes that this kid means more to her than a quick roll in the churchyard—he is the ardent love she had not known she was missing. The happiness and pain send a tear down her cheek.

Few can beat MacDowell at the crying game. "Sometimes it's so easy—you have a few tears roll down your cheeks," she says. "And sometimes it hurts, because you have to go to a place you maybe haven't been. I'd just gone through my divorce before making *Crush*, so I was in a lot of pain—which actually helped!" In one scene, Kate has to confront her friends' betrayal. "When I started to cry," MacDowell says, "I didn't know if I was going to be able to stop."

The movie of MacDowell's life has a happy ending. Last year she wed Rhett Hartzog, a childhood friend; they live in Asheville, N.C., with the three children from her earlier marriage. And she is working on a sitcom pilot—for CBS, with her *Four Weddings* director Mike Newell—that would keep her close to home. "If you have children," she says, "if you're in your right mind, they've got to be your priority. My kids and my husband—that's my life. And acting is my job, a job I love. It's all a matter of balance."

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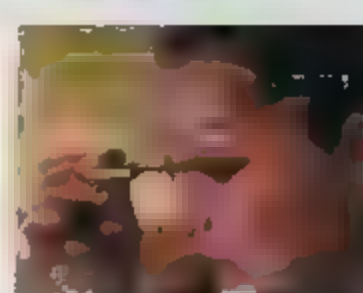
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sunshine can lift your mood and your energy levels, but as we all know the sun, unfortunately, does not always shine. So to bring the benefits of natural daylight indoors, Verilux, The Healthy Lighting Company™, created the HappyEyes Floor Lamp that simulates the balanced spectrum of daylight. You will see with more comfort and ease as this lamp provides sharp visibility for close tasks and reduces eyestrain. Its 27-Watt compact fluorescent bulb is the equivalent to a 150-Watt ordinary light bulb. This makes it perfect for activities such

as reading, writing, sewing and needlepoint, and especially for aging eyes. For artists, the HappyEyes Floor Lamp can bring a source of natural light into a studio, and show the true colors of a work. This lamp has a flexible gooseneck design for maximum efficiency and two levels of light, with an "Instant On" switch that is flicker-free. The high fidelity electronics, ergonomically correct design, and bulb that lasts five times longer than an ordinary bulb

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On the Internet, Talk Is Cheap

Making phone calls online can save you big money and is easier than ever. But how does it sound? By Lev Grossman

WHEN I TOLD A FRIEND I was making phone calls over the Internet he chuckled urbanely, sat me down in a comfy chair and gently explained that no, you get the Internet over your phone, not the other way round, and for God's sake, would I please try to pull myself together?

He was wrong, of course. Internet phone service is very real, and newfangled as it sounds, it has one very old-fashioned American virtue: it's cheap.

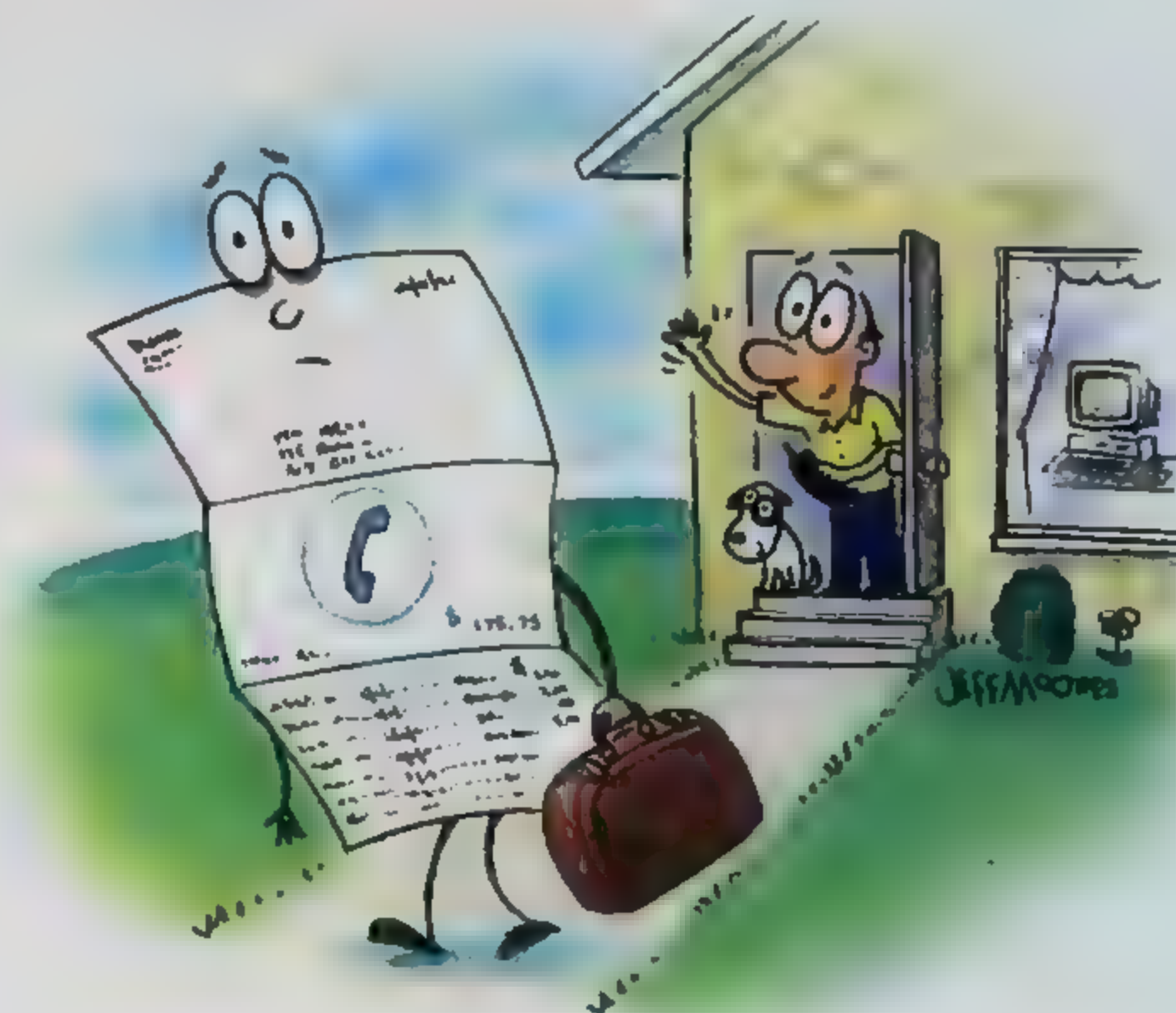
It's not even that newfangled. Companies like Net2phone and DialPad have been selling Internet phone service for years. But it hasn't caught on for a variety of reasons: it can be tricky to use, some services require exotic hardware, and the audio quality is iffy at best—most Internet phone calls sound like they're coming from a broken pay phone on Mars.

But that's changing. There's a new technology called Session Initiation Protocol that handles Internet phone calls more efficiently, making them less expensive and more hi-fi. Last week I decided to give it a chance.

I signed up for a new Internet phone service called Vonage, which costs \$40 a month for unlimited local and long-distance calling (plus a one-time \$25 setup fee). The average American phone bill is \$55, so that's a pretty good deal, even factoring in the cost of a broadband Internet connection, which is required. You sign up online at www.vonage.com, and they send you a

sinister-looking box the size of a large ashtray. Hook your cable modem or DSL line up to one end of the box, plug any ordinary phone into the other end, and you're ready to go. No PC required. (If you want to share your connection with a PC, as most people will, you'll need to run it through a router. Vonage will sell you

At Vonage's website you can access a list of your last 10 calls, both incoming and outgoing. You can set your phone to forward calls to any other number, and you can even check voice mail online. Oh, and get this: for your new phone number, you get a choice of area codes. Greetings from northern New Jersey (732)!



one for \$25; the setup is a little more involved, but it's still not brain surgery.)

Once the service is up and running, you quickly forget you're talking over the Internet. Really. Pick up the phone, and you hear a regular old dial tone, and anyone calling you will hear the usual ringing noise. The sound quality is crisp and clear. I won't say it's perfect—there's a slightly hollow, tinny quality—but unless you're planning to listen to Mahler's *Fifth* over the phone, it's no big deal. And there are other perks besides the price.

Drawbacks? For arcane technical reasons, you can't call 911. Also, I found that "Guess what? I'm calling from the Internet!" isn't the dazzling conversation opener I thought it would be. Otherwise, I'm sold. In the year to come, most cable, broadband and phone companies will start adding Internet telephone service to their standard packages, and when they do, it's going to get even cheaper. The future is calling, and it's not collect.

Questions? E-mail Lev—no calls, please—at lev@timeinc.net



KID WATCH Do you know where your children are? You do if they're wearing the Wherify GPS Personal Locator (\$399). At its core, the tracker relies on global positioning satellites that always know, within a few feet, Junior's location. Designed around a wristwatch, the personal locator also has a built-in pager and panic button for alerting 911. And you thought your mom was overprotective.

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TURBO TOOTHBRUSH Yes, it's expensive, but the makers of the Dental Air Force (\$400) insist it makes sense to put your money where your mouth is. The toaster-size teeth-cleaning device, which you can buy online at www.dentalairforce.com, attacks plaque with a jet stream of air, water and cleaning fluid in a power wash. It's definitely a gizmo that only a dentist could love.

—By Roy B. White



Is There a Doctor Onboard?

Physicians dread in-flight emergencies almost as much as you do. But things are looking up By Sanjay Gupta, M.D.

AS A PHYSICIAN WHO TRAVELS quite a bit, I spend a lot of time on planes listening for that dreaded "Is there a doctor onboard?" announcement. I've been called only once—for a woman who had merely fainted. But the incident made me curious about how often this kind of thing happens. I wondered

plaints. But 13% of them—roughly four a day—are serious enough to require a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies include heart trouble (46%), strokes and other neurological problems (18%), and difficulty breathing (6%).

Let's face it: plane rides are stressful. For starters, cabin

your wound could open. And if a medical device has been implanted in your body—a splint, a tracheotomy tube or a catheter—it could expand and cause injury.

Another common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis—the so-called economy-class syndrome. When you sit too long in a cramped position, the blood in your legs tends to clot. Most people just get sore calves. But blood clots, left untreated, could travel to the lungs, causing breathing difficulties and even death. Such clots are readily prevented by keeping blood flowing; walk and stretch your legs when possible.

Whatever you do, don't panic. Things are looking up on the in-flight-emergency front. Doctors who come to passengers' aid used to worry about getting sued; their fears have lifted somewhat since the 1998 Aviation Medical Assistance Act gave

them "good Samaritan" protection. And thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at least one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits with automated defibrillators to treat heart attacks.

Are you still wondering if you are healthy enough to fly? If you can walk 150 ft. or climb a flight of stairs without getting winded, you'll probably do just fine. Having a doctor close by doesn't hurt, either. ■

Dr. Gupta is a neurosurgeon and CNN medical correspondent

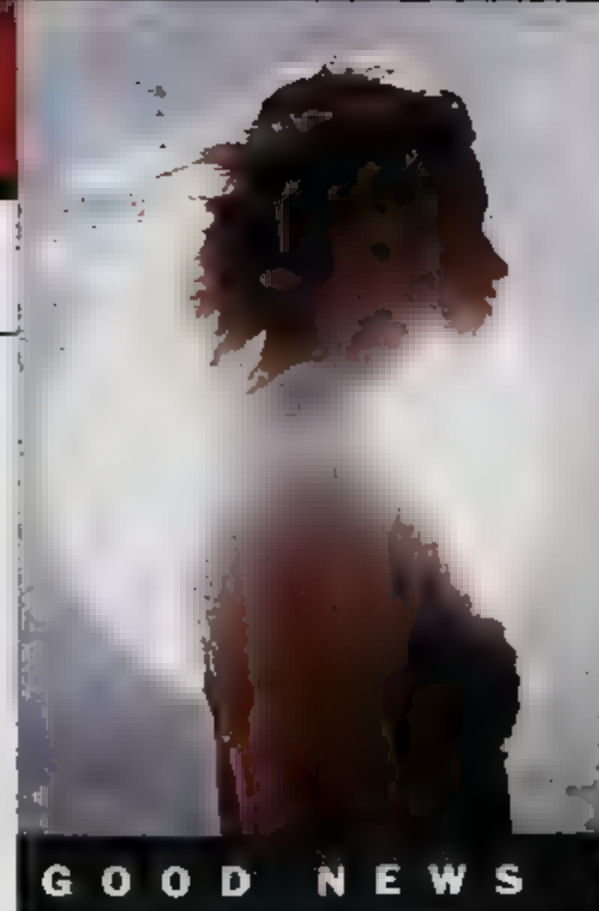


MIDAIR JOLT: Automated defibrillators like this one are being installed on commercial planes. By 2004 they will be standard equipment on most flights

what I would do if confronted with a real midair medical emergency—without access to a hospital staff and the usual emergency equipment. So when the *New England Journal of Medicine* last week published a study about in-flight medical events, I read it with interest.

The study estimated that there are an average of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on U.S. flights every day. Most of them are not grave; fainting, dizziness and hyperventilation are the most frequent com-

pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly what they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty easily, but passengers with heart disease may experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. Low pressure can also cause the air in body cavities to expand—as much as 30%. Again, most people won't notice anything beyond mild stomach cramping. But if you've recently had an operation,



GOOD NEWS

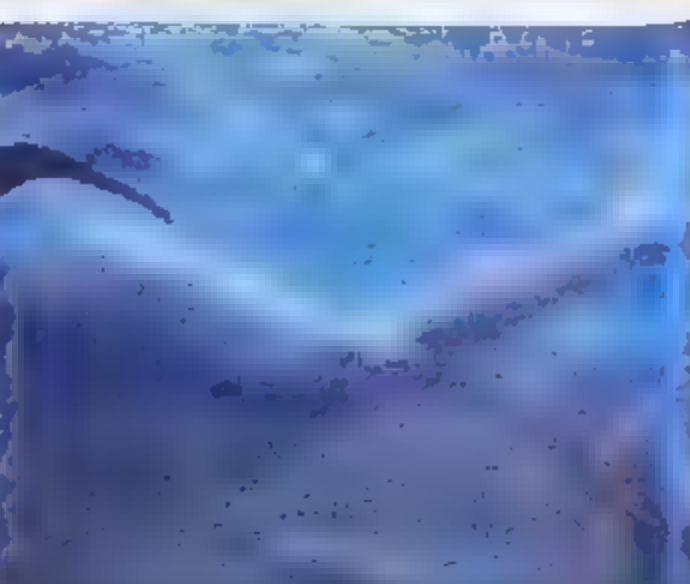
RAY OF SUNSHINE? Given the sun's well-documented link to skin cancer, we should avoid it at all costs, right? Not necessarily. A preliminary study suggests that working outdoors or living in a sunny climate may reduce the risk of breast and colon cancers. Possible reason: the sun triggers the production of vitamin D, which may slow cancer-cell division. But remember, don't hang out in the sun without adequate protection.

BAD NEWS

COASTAL DISTURBANCES The waters along America's coastline may look inviting, but don't be fooled. In a new report, the EPA finds that 34% of the nation's coastal waters have such serious ecological problems that they cannot support aquatic life or even basic human activities, like fishing. Among the sickest seas: the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes.

THE DEEP END Anybody who's been near one knows that indoor swimming pools reek of chlorine. But what you may not know is that when chlorine mixes with skin cells and skin-care products, it can form a variety of volatile compounds, some of which may be harmful to a developing fetus. Researchers in Britain found that the amount of at least one organic compound, chloroform, is 35 times higher in pools than in tap water. Advice to pregnant women: shower off before taking the plunge. —By Janice M. Horowitz

Source: *Good News—Good Food*, Jan. 11 (Environmental Medicine, Health News, Environmental Medicine)



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The Perils of Tax Havens

They make less sense than ever now that the IRS is onto offshore credit-card accounts By Bill Saporito

THE WEBSITE OF THE OFF-shore Secrets Network is one of many that promise average investors entry into the rarefied world of private banking. Set yourself up in a Caribbean or Alpine tax haven, and you are in league with the superrich—with Marc Rich!—who cloak their identities and shield their assets from prying governments. With your shell company as host of a nameless Visa or Amex card, you are trading stocks, purchasing cars, paying bills and getting cash from ATMs—and leaving no trail. You are thumbing your nose at grasping creditors, ex-spouses, plaintiff's lawyers and tax collectors. And these days, you are screwed.

The IRS just got a federal court in San Francisco to com-

Saporito is reachable onshore at bill_saporito@timemagazine.com

pel Visa International to disgorge credit-card records of U.S. citizens in 30 cash covers such as Bermuda and the Caymans. It will likely try to identify the cardholders through U.S. merchants where the cards were used. The agency, which earlier secured access to the logs of MasterCard and American Express, is looking for buried treasure overseas—an estimated \$70 billion in unpaid taxes. The theory is that much more of it has flowed offshore in recent years, oiled by Internet technology and emboldened by a popular view that the IRS had been de-clawed by Congress.

I always thought these offshore ha-

overseas. "We routinely advise individuals against going offshore," says Peter Glicklich, an international-tax-law expert at Roberts & Holland in New York City. Moving offshore can actually shift some categories of income to your disadvantage: turning

a capital gain into ordinary income, for instance, and getting taxed at a higher rate. If you fail to report an offshore account on your taxes, you face a penalty of 75% of the underpaid tax in addition to the taxes owed.

The Bush Administration, led by Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill, was wildly unenthusiastic about pressuring offshore havens—until Sept. 11 brought new impetus to tracking down terrorists' funds. Until this year, Republican lawmakers had been cutting the IRS budget since the mid-'90s. There are about 5,000 fewer auditors and collectors than there were in 1995, meaning your chances of being audited this year are about 1 in 173. Last year the service conducted 732,000 audits, down from 1.9 million in 1996. Enforcement actions including property seizures dropped from 3.5 million in 1995 to 875,800

last year. Why go offshore? You can hide in plain sight.

IRS officials couldn't help noticing that outfits such as CaribbeanSecrets.com have been encouraging folks to send their funds offshore. Officials feared a wave of taxpayers surfing toward the money islands. Says Jack Blum, an IRS consultant: "There was a realization that either you do something about this or kiss the voluntary tax system goodbye."

Tax lawyers expect the IRS to come down like a ton of coconuts on a few high-profile miscreants to send a message. The Caymans and other countries recently signed information-exchange agreements with the U.S. And the Patriot Act that Congress passed after Sept. 11 requires U.S. banks to sever ties with cash-laundering "shell" banks in foreign lands.

I'm rooting for the Revenue. Anyone who under-reports income on a large scale is passing the buck to the rest of us. As a salaried worker, I'm not really part of the "voluntary" tax system. Uncle Sam grabs a chunk of every paycheck. Come April, I just try to get some of it back.

—With reporting by Michael Weisskopf/Washington



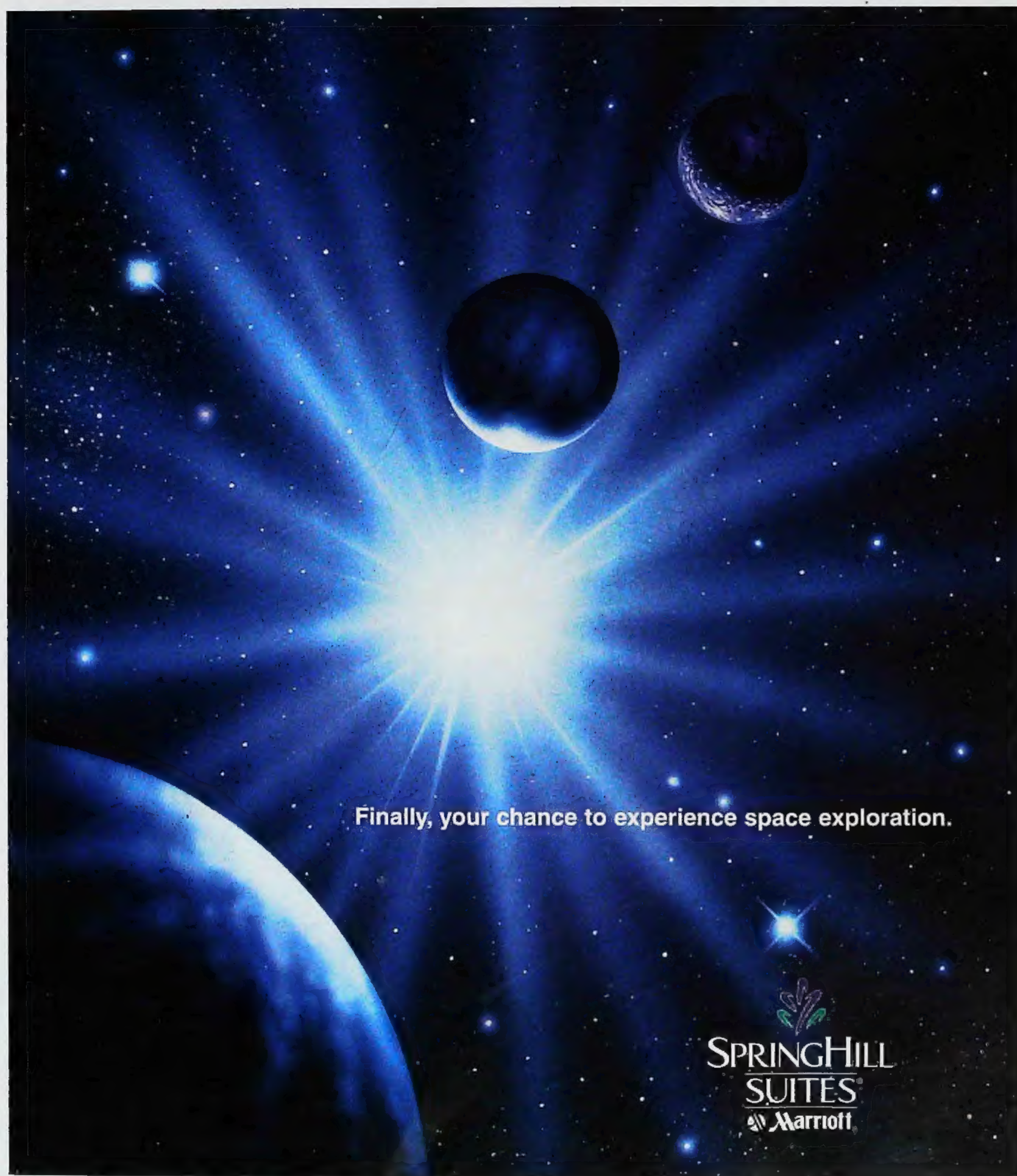
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Of course, we know better. And as long as there are accidents out there, we'll do everything we can to help reduce them. It's an obsession that's led to the creation of our own safety research center, the only one of its kind. Since 1954, the Liberty Mutual Research Center for Safety and Health has studied accidents with one overriding goal: helping prevent injury and illness in the workplace. Today, it's regarded as one of the world's foremost safety authorities. But more importantly, the center's findings have helped us achieve some impressive numbers for our customers: in one year alone, we saved them nearly 750,000 disability days and helped reduce their number of claims by 20%. Just a few examples of what our proactive approach to loss prevention can achieve. Because the world may never be perfect. But we can certainly help make its workplaces safer.

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PEOPLE

By MICHELE ORECKLIN

SLEEP DEPRIVED NO MORE

Having bidden **BRYANT GUMBEL** goodbye on his departure from morning television only five years



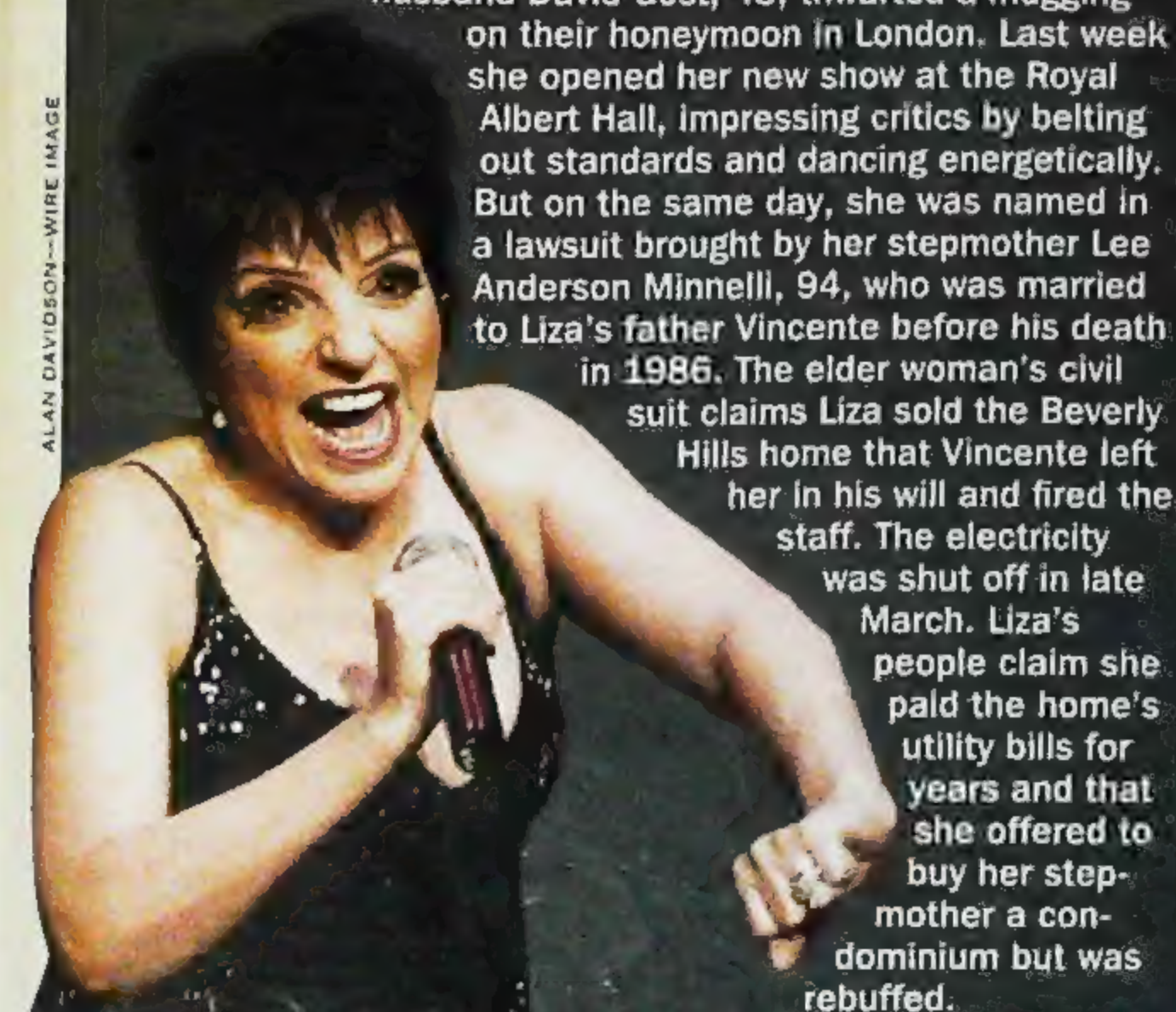
ago, when he left NBC's *Today*, we may find it difficult to muster the necessary emotion to do so again. But try we must. Last week Gum-

bel announced he is leaving CBS's *The Early Show*, which he joined in 1999. "After more than 17 years of hosting a morning news program, I feel it's time for me to move on and do something else with my life," he said. One of the

recently divorced Gumbel's endeavors will be to wed girlfriend Hilary Quinlan; he will also continue to act as host on *Real Sports* on HBO. Beyond that, little of his plans are known. Though its ratings have improved somewhat, *The Early Show* has languished in third place in its time slot, behind NBC and ABC, drawing attention mainly when ousted contestants from the previous night's *Survivor* showed up for a debriefing. Gumbel's relationship with Katie Couric on *Today* was at times frosty, and he and *Early Show* co-host Jane Clayson never really cozied up either. No word yet on who will cozy up with Clayson next.

WHAT GOOD IS SITTING?

One can't turn on the television lately without hearing news of **LIZA MINNELLI**. Depending on one's point of view, this may or may not be cause for celebration. Days after her March wedding, Minnelli, 56, and her curiously well-preserved new husband David Gest, 48, thwarted a mugging



on their honeymoon in London. Last week she opened her new show at the Royal Albert Hall, impressing critics by belting out standards and dancing energetically. But on the same day, she was named in a lawsuit brought by her stepmother Lee Anderson Minnelli, 94, who was married to Liza's father Vincente before his death in 1986. The elder woman's civil suit claims Liza sold the Beverly Hills home that Vincente left her in his will and fired the staff. The electricity was shut off in late March. Liza's people claim she paid the home's utility bills for years and that she offered to buy her stepmother a condominium but was rebuffed.



A HIDDEN FAN OF THE CLASSICS?

The lyrics to **EMINEM'S** *Kill You* reflect his mercifully unique sensibility. In the song from his Grammy-winning album *The Marshall Mathers LP*, released in 2000, the eager-to-offend rapper fantasizes about raping his mother and killing women not related to him. The melody to *Kill You*, however, is being claimed by someone else. French jazz pianist and composer Jacques Loussier, whose works seem to draw more from Bach and Vivaldi than from John Wayne Gacy, has filed a copyright-infringement suit alleging that *Kill You* lifts portions of Loussier's 20-year-old song *Pulsion*. The Frenchman is seeking \$10 million and the destruction of all *Marshall Mathers LP* CDs still on the market. Eminem representatives had no comment.



OFF THE COUCH

Has **WOODY ALLEN** finally become a party guy? The reclusive director, who has always kept away from award shows, made his first appearance at the Oscars last month when he introduced a montage of films shot in New York City. Now he has announced that he will attend the Cannes Film Festival in

May to premiere his new movie, *Hollywood Ending*. His films have been at Cannes before, but Allen has not. "The French people have been so supportive and so nice to me over the years, and I've been invited so many times that I wanted to give something back to them by coming," he explained, sounding sunny and sociable. Maybe he is finally heeding his own advice: "Eighty percent of success is showing up."

Margaret Carlson

What the Nuns Didn't Know

Could they have uncovered abuse? Not in a culture that kept them in the dark

WHERE WERE THE NUNS? THIS IS WHAT I KEEP WONDERING as priest after priest is accused of sexual misconduct. After all, the nuns were everywhere in our parish school, acting as mother hens, camp counselors, choirmasters and coaches, mysteriously able to see all, despite those white coifs blocking their peripheral vision. Without families and with no teachers' union, the sisters spent every waking moment with us, running an after-school program of word games, field hockey and making statues of the saints out of plaster of Paris.

If they were omnipresent, shouldn't they have been able to shield the boys from abusive priests? As I got older, I heard whisperings: Father Jim hanging out too long in the locker room; altar boys joking about changing quickly to avoid being cornered by the pastor for a heart-to-heart talk. Didn't the sisters hear the same thing?

As far as I know, Father Jim never did more than snap towels with the guys. But if he had, there were lots of reasons why the nuns would have been clueless or in denial. Says Sister Joan Chittister, 50 years a Benedictine nun and the author of more than a dozen books: "Since all these charges have come out, we look at one another and ask, 'Did you know? How could we have missed this?'" Sister Joan remembers scolding more than one youngster for being late to class, never thinking it could be anything more than dawdling.

"I remember saying, 'Mass has been over a half-hour. Where have you been?' If Johnny said he was helping Father, I might be irritated, but I wouldn't question Father." And a child was hardly likely to go to a virginal nun to report sexual activity. Can you imagine one of the boys from *The Bells of St. Mary's* going to Sister Ingrid Bergman and confiding that he'd been fondled by Father Bing Crosby?

What Sister Joan and other nuns recall is being lesser members of the church in the most male-dominated institution in the Western world, a lack of standing that would eventually drive thousands of nuns away and keep new ones from joining. Priests were kings. While nuns lived communally, the priests lived privately in a large house with no one to answer to, unless you count the usually elderly housekeeper. Nuns rarely saw the priests other than at Mass or on a ceremonial visit to the classroom to hand out report cards. The priests always had a roll of



STONE—GETTY IMAGES

bills in their pocket and a big black car to take the kids out for a spin. Sister Joan remembered how the nuns envied the priests their freedom, only in retrospect seeing how they might have misused it. "We didn't have a penny in the pocket of our medieval uniforms, while the priests could throw off their collars and take the kids out for a hamburger and a baseball game."

What a shame. If nuns had had higher status, they might have prevented the cover-up. According to Syracuse history

professor Margaret Susan Thompson, who researched the archives of 75 religious orders, "nuns had no standing; even Mother Superior wouldn't call a bishop." Monsignor Thomas Duffy of Blessed Sacrament Church in Washington says the nuns simply wouldn't have known what the priests were up to at the parishes he served in. But he also contends they would have spoken out come what may. "Sister Gonzaga—God rest her soul, I just buried her this week—was very strong. If she'd thought anyone was taking advantage of one of her students, she would have been charging in here to report it."

None of this is to say the nuns weren't capable of abuse in their own way. They could be cruelly punishing in the classroom, wielding a mean ruler, taping a mouth shut—although they were generally punished harshly for such aberrations. Priests, guilty of far worse transgressions, were handled

with kid gloves. The all-male power structure of the church employed the worst tactics of its secular counterparts: silencing victims, covering up crimes, shifting bad priests around like fungible account executives. Think if Father John Geoghan had been Sister Johanna Geoghan. Would she have been recycled from parish to parish, even given a sabbatical to Rome? Not according to Sister Joan. A nun who physically harmed a child would be sent "back to the motherhouse to boil potatoes or sew coifs. She wouldn't see the inside of a school again."

If only the Pope were infallible enough to see that a thin blue line could have helped avoid the current catastrophe. I can imagine most nuns I know finding a way to forgive Father Geoghan and getting him help. But I can't imagine any of them protecting him at the cost of a child. Perhaps this will inspire Pope John Paul, or his successor, to see the wisdom of admitting women to the priesthood. I know a few good nuns. ■

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